# DIVERS

voyages touching the diſcouerie of America, *and the Ilands adiacent* vnto the ſame, made firſt of all by our *Engliſhmen, and afterward by the French-men and Britons:*

And certaine notes of aduertiſements for obſeruations, neceſſarie for ſuch as ſhall heereafter make the like attempt,

With two mappes annexed heereunto for the plainer vnderſtanding of the whole matter.

Imprinted at London for Thomas VVoodcocke, *dwelling in paules Church-yard,* at the ſigne of the blacke beare.

1582.

# The names of certaine late writers of Geographie, with the yeere wherein they wrote.

| The yeere of our Lorde. | |
|---|---|
| 1300 | Abelfada Iſmael prince of Syria, Perſia, and Aſſyria. |
| 1320 | Iohn Mandeuill Engliſhman. |
| 1500 | Albertus Crantzius of Hamburge. |
| 1520 | Peter martyr Millanoyſe. |
| 1525 | Gonſaluo Ouiedo Spaniarde. |
| 1527 | Robert Thorne Engliſh man. |
| 1530 | Hieronymus Fracaſtor Italian. |
| 1539 | Gemma Friſius. |
| 1540 | Antonie di Mendoza Spaniard. |
| 1541 | Gerardus Mercator Fleming. |
| 1549 | Iohn Baptiſta Guicchardine Florentine. |
| 1553 | Iohn Baptiſta Ramuſius, hee gathered many notable things. |
| 1554 | Sebaſtian Munſter Germane. |
| 1554 | Thomas Giunti Venetian. |
| 1555 | Clement Adams Engliſhman. |
| 1555 | Orontius Finæus Frenchman. |
| 1564 | Abraham Ortelius Fleming. |
| 1574 | Hierome Oſorius Portingall. |
| 1575 | Andreas Theuet Frenchman. |
| 1575 | Francis Belforeſt Frenchman. |
| 1576 | Humfrey Gilbert knight, Engliſhman. |
| 1577 | Dionyſe Settle Engliſhman. |
| 1578 | George Beſte Engliſhman. |
| 1580 | Nicolas Chauncellor Engliſhman. |

The

# The names of certaine late trauay*lers, both by ſea and by lande, which* alſo for the moſt part haue written of their owne trauayles and voyages.

| The yere of our Lorde. | |
|---|---|
| 1178 | Beniamin Tudelenſis a Iewe. |
| 1270 | Marcus Paulus a Venetian. |
| 1300 | Harton an Armenian. |
| 1320 | Iohn Mandeuile knight, engliſhman. |
| 1380 | Nicolaus and Antonius Zeni, venetians. |
| 1444 | Nicolaus Conti venetian. |
| 1492 | Chriſtopher Columbus a Genoway. |
| 1497 | Sebaſtian Gabot, an egnliſhman the ſonne of a venetiã. |
| 1497 | M. Thorne and Hugh Eleot of Briſtowe, engliſhmen. |
| 1497 | Vaſques de Gama a portingale. |
| 1500 | Gaſper Corterealis a portingale. |
| 1516 | Edoardus Barboſa a portingale. |
| 1519 | Fernandus Magalianes a portingale. |
| 1530 | Iohn Barros a portingale. |
| 1534 | Iaques Cartier a Briton. |
| 1540 | Francis Vaſques de Coronado Spaniarde. |
| 1542 | Iohn Gaetan Spaniarde. |
| 1549 | Francis Xauier a portingale. |
| 1553 | Hugh Willowbie knight, & Richard Chauncellor Eng |
| 1554 | Francis Galuano a portingale. |
| 1556 | Stenen and William Burros Engliſhmen. |
| 1562 | Antonie Ienkinſon Engliſhman. |
| 1562 | Iohn Ribault a Frenchman. |
| 1565 | Andrewe Theuet a Frenchman. |
| 1576 | Martin Frobiſher Engliſhman. |
| 1578 | Francis Drake Engliſhman. |
| 1580 | Arthur Pet, and Charles Iackmã Engliſhmen. |
| 1582 | Edwarde Fenton, and Luke warde, Engliſhmen. |
| 1582 | Humfrey Gilbert knight, Edward Heyes, and Antonie Brigham Engliſhmen. |

# A verie late and great probabilitie of a passage, by the Northwest part of America in 58. degrees of Northerly latitude.

AN excellent learned man of Portingale, of singuler grauety, authoritie and experience tolde mee very lately, that one *Anes Cortereal*, captayne of the yle of Tercera about the yeere 1574. which is not aboue eight yeres past, sent a Shippe to discouer the Northwest passage of America, & that the same shippe arriuing on the coast of the saide America in fiftie eyghte degrees of latitude, founde a great entrance exceeding deepe and broade, without all impediment of ice, into whiche they passed aboue twentie leagues, and found it alwaies to trende towarde the South, the lande lying lowe and plaine on eyther side: And that they perswaded them selues verely, that there was a way open into the south sea. But their victailes fayling them, and being but one shippe, they returned backe agayne with ioy. This place seemeth to lie in equal degrees of latitude, with the first entrance of the founde of Denmark betweene Norway and the head land, called in latin *Cimbrorum promontorium*, and therefore like to bee open and nauigable a great part of the yeere. And this report may bee well annexed vnto the other eight reasons mentioned in my epistle dedicatorie, for proofe of the likelihood of this passage by the Northwest.

# To the right worſhipfull and *moſt vertuous Gentleman maſter* Phillip Sydney Eſquire.

Marualle not a little (right worſhipfull) that ſince the firſt diſcouerie of America (which is nowe full foureſcore and tenne yeeres) after ſo great conqueſts and plantings of the Spaniardes and Portingale there, that wee of Englande could neuer haue the grace to ſet faſt footing in ſuch fertill and temperate places, as are left as yet vnpoſſeſſed of them. But againe when I conſider that there is a time for all men, and ſee the Portingales time to be out of date, & that the nakedneſſe of the ſpaniards, and their long hidden ſecretes are nowe at length eſpied, whereby they went about to delude the worlde, I conceiue great hope, that the time approcheth and nowe is, that we of England may ſhare and part ſtakes (if wee will our ſelues) both with the ſpaniarde and the Portingale in part of America, and other regions as yet vndiſcouered. And ſurely if there were in vs that deſire to aduaunce the honour of our Countrie which ought to bee in euery good man, wee woulde not all this while haue foreſlowne the poſſeſſing of thoſe landes, whiche of equitie and right appertaine vnto vs, as by the diſcourſes that followe ſhall appeare moſt plainely. Yea if wee woulde beholde with the eye of pitie howe al our Priſons are peſtered and filled with able men to ſerue their Countrie, which for ſmall roberies are dayly hanged vp in great numbers euen twentie at a clappe out of one iayle (as was ſeene at the laſt aſſiſes at Rocheſter) wee woulde haſten and further euery man to his power the deducting of ſome Colonies of our ſuperfluous people into thoſe temperate and fertile partes of America, which being within ſixe

weekes ſayling of England are yet vnpoſſeſſed by any Chriſtians: and ſeeme to ourr themſelues vnto vs. ſtretching neerer vnto her Maieſties Dominions, then to any other part of Europe. Wee reade that the Bees, whē they grow to be too many in their own hiues at home, are wont to bee led out by their Captaines to ſwarme abroad, and ſeeke themſelues a new dwelling place. If the examples of the Grecians and Carthaginians of olde time, and the practiſe of our age may not moue vs, yet let vs learne wildome of theſe ſmal weake and vnreaſonable creatures. It chaunced very lately that vpon occaſion I had great conference in matters of Coſmographie with an excellent learned man of Portingale, moſt priuie to all the diſcoueries of his nation, who wondered that thoſe bleſſed countries, from the point of Florida Northward, were all this while vnplanted by Chriſtians, proteſting with great affection and zeale, that if hee were nowe as young as I (for at this preſent hee is threeſcore yeeres of age) hee woulde ſel all hee had, being a man of no ſmall wealth and honour, to furniſh a conuenient number of ſhips to ſea for the inhabiting of thoſe countries, and reducing thoſe gentile people to chriſtianitie. Moreouer hee added that Iohn Barros their chiefe Coſmographer being moued with the like deſire, was the cauſe that Breſilia was firſt inhabited by the Portingales: where they haue nine baronies or lordſhips, & thirtie engennies or ſugermilles, two or three hundred ſlaues belonging to eche myll, with a Iudge, and other officers, & a Churchr ſo that euery mill is as it were a little common wealth: and that the countrie was firſt planted by ſuch men, as for ſmall offences were ſaued from the rope. This hee ſpake not onely vnto mee and in my hearing, but alſo in the preſence of a friend of mine, a man of great ſkill in the Mathematikes. If this mans deſire might bee executed, wee might not only for the preſent time take poſſeſſion of that good land, but alſo in ſhort ſpace by Gods grace finde out that ſhorte and eaſie paſſage by the Northweſt, which we haue hetherto ſo long deſired, and whereof wee haue many good and more then probable coniectures: a fewe whereof I thinke it not amiſſe heere to ſet downe, although your worſhip knowe them as

The ſpeech of a learned Portingale.

Maſter Iohn Barros the cauſer of the inhabiting of Breſilia.

well

well as my ſelfe. Firſt therefore it is not to bee forgotten, that Sebaſtian Gabot wrote to maſter Baptiſta Ramuſius, that he verely beleeued that all the North part of America is diuided into Ilandes. Secondly that maſter Iohn Verarzanus, which had been thriſe on that coaſt, in an olde excellent mappe, which he gaue to king Henrie the eight, and is yet in the cuſtodie of maſter Locke, doth ſo lay it out, as it is to bee ſeene in the mappe annexed to the end of this boke, beeing made according to Verarzanus plat. Thirdly the ſtory of Gil Gonſalua recorded by Franciſcus Lopes de Gomara, which is ſaide to haue ſought a paſſage by the Northweſt, ſeemeth to argue and proue the ſame. Fourthly, in the ſecond relation of Iaques Cartier the 12. Chapter the people of Saguinay doe teſtifie that vpon their coaſtes Weſtwarde there is a ſea the ende whereof is vnknowne vnto them. Fiftly, in the end of that diſcourſe is added this, as a ſpecial remembrance, to wit, that they of Canada ſay that it is a monethes ſpace to ſaile to a lande where cinamon and cloues are growing. Sixtly, the people of Florida ſignified vnto Iohn Ribault (as it is expreſſed in his diſcourſe heerewithall imprinted) that they might ſaile from the Riuer of May vnto Ceuola and the ſouth ſea through their countrie within twentie dayes. Seuenthly, the experience of captaine Frobiſher on the hyther ſide, and Sir Fraunces Drake on the backe ſide of America, with the teſtimonie of Nicolaus and Anthonius Zeni, that Eſtotilanda is an Ilande, doth yeelde no ſmall hope thereof. Laſtly, the iudgement of the excellent Geographer Gerardus Mercator, which his ſonne Rumold Mercator my friende ſhewed mee in his letters, & drewe out for mee in writing, is not of wiſe men lightly to bee regarded. His words are theſe. *Magna tamet ſi pauca de noua Frobiſheri nauigatione ſcribis, quam miror ante multos annos nõ fuiſſe attentatam. Non enim dubium eſt, quin recta & breuis via pateat in occidentem Cathaium vſq;. In quod regnũ ſi recte nauigationem inſtituant, nobiliſsimas totius mundi merces colligent, & multis Gentibus adhuc idololatris Chriſti nomen communicabunt.* You write (ſaith hee to his ſonne) great matters though very briefly of the newe diſcouerie

The iudgement of Gerardus Mercator of a paſſage by the Northweſt.

of Frobiſher, which I wonder was neuer theſe many yeeres heeretofore attempted. For there is no doubt, but that there is a ſtraight and ſhort way open into the Weſt euen vnto Cathay. Into which kingdome, if they take their courſe aright, they ſhall gather the moſt noble merchandiſe of all the worlde, and ſhall make the name of Chriſte to bee knowne vnto many idolatrous and Heathen people. And heere to conclude and ſhut vp this matter, I haue hearde my ſelfe of Merchants of credite that haue liued long in Spaine, that King Phillip hath made a lawe of late that none of his ſubiectes ſhall diſcouer to the Northwardes of fiue and fortie degrees of America: whiche may bee thought to proceede chiefly of two cauſes, the one, leaſt paſsing farther to the North they ſhould diſcouer the open paſſage from the ſouth ſea to our north ſea: the other becauſe they haue not people enough to poſſeſſe and keepe that paſſage, but rather thereby ſhoulde open a gappe for other nations to paſſe that way. Certes if hetherto in our owne diſcoueries we had not beene led with a prepoſterous deſire of ſeeking rather gaine then Gods glorie, I aſſure my ſelf that our labours had taken farre better effecte. But wee forgotte, that Godlineſſe is great riches, and that if we firſt ſeeke the kingdome of God, al other thinges will begiuen vnto vs, and that as the light accompanieth the Sunne, and the heate the fire, ſo laſting riches do waite vpon them that are zealous for the aduauncement of the kingdome of Chriſt, and the enlargement of his glorious Goſpell: as it is ſayde, I will honour them that honour mee. I truſte that nowe being taught by their manifolde loſſes our men will take a more godly courſe, and vſe ſome part of their goods to his glorie: if not, he will turne euen their couetouſnes to ſerue him, as he hath done the pride and auarice of the Spaniardes and Portingales, who pretending in glorious words that they made their diſcoueries chiefly to conuert Infidelles to our moſt holy faith, (as they ſay) in deed and truth ſought not them, but their goods and riches. Whiche thing that our nation may more ſpeedily & happily performe, there is no better meane in my ſimple iudgmēt then the increaſe of knowledge in the arte of nauigation, &

A lawe made of late by king Phillip.

brea

breading of skilfulneſſe in the ſea men: whiche Charles the Emperour and the king of Spaine that nowe is wiſely conſidering haue in their Contractation houſe in Siuill appointed a learned reader of the ſayde art of Nauigation, and ioyned with him certayne examiners, and haue diſtinguiſhed the orders among the ſea men, as the groomet whiche is the baſeſt degree, the marriner which is the ſeconde, the maſter the thirde, and the pilote the fourth, vnto the which two laſt degrees none is admitted without hee haue heard the reader for a certaine ſpace (which is commonly an excellent Mathematician, of which number were Pedro di Medina which writte learnedly of the art of nauigation, and Alonſo di Chauez & Hieronimus di Chauez, whoſe works likewiſe I haue ſeene) and being founde fitte by him and his aſſiſtantes, which are to examine matters touching experience, they are admitted with as great ſolemnitie and giuing of preſents to the ancient maſters and Pilots, and the reader and examiners, as the great doctors in the Vniuerſities, or our great Sergeantes at the law when they proceed, and ſo are admitted to take charge for the Indies. And that your worſhippe may knowe that this is true, Maſter Steuen Borrows, nowe one of the ſoure maſters of the Queenes nauie, tolde me that newely after his returne from the diſcouery of Moſcouie by the North, in Queene Maries daies, the Spaniards, hauing intelligence that he was maſter in that diſcouerie, tooke him into their cotractation houſe at their making and admitting of maſters and pilots, giuing him great honour, & preſented him with a payre of perfumed gloues woorth fiue or ſixe Ducates. I ſpeake all this to this ende, that the like order of erecting ſuch a Lecture here in London or about Ratcliffe in ſome conuenient place, were a matter of great conſequence and importance, for the ſauing of many mens liues and goods, which nowe through groſſe ignorance are dayly in great hazerd, to the no ſmall detriment of the whole realme. For whiche cauſe I haue dealt with the right worſhipfull ſir Frances Drake, that ſeeing God hath bleſſed him ſo wonderfully, he woulde do this honour to him ſelfe and benefite to his countrey, to bee at the coſt to erecte ſuch a lecture: Whereunto in moſt bountifull maner

The cõtractatiõ houſe at Siuill

M. Steuen Borrowes.

A lecture of the art of nauigatiõ neceſſarie to be erected in London.

The bountifull offer of sir Frãcis Drake toward furthering the art of Nauigation.

at the verie first he answered, that he liked so well of the motion that he woulde giue twentie poundes by the yeere standing, and twentie poundes more before hand to a learned man to furnish him with instruments and maps, that woulde take this thing vp on him: yea so readie he was that he earnestly requested mee to helpe him to the notice of a fitte man for that purpose, which I for the zeale I bare to this good actiõ, did presently, & brought him one, who came vnto him & conferred with him thereupon but in fine he would not vndertake the lecture, vnlesse he might haue fourtie pounde a yeere standing, and so the matter ceased for that time: howbeit the worthie and good Knight remained still constant, and will be, as he told me very lately, as good as his worde. Nowe if God shoulde put into the head of any noble man to contribute other twentie pounde, to make this lecture competent liuing for a learned man, the whole realme no doubt might reape no small benefite thereby. To leaue this matter & to drawe to an ende, I haue heare right worshipfull in this hastie worke first put downe the title which we haue to that part of America which is from Florida to 67. degrees northwarde, by the letters patentes graunted to Iohn Gabote and his three sonnes Lewes, Sebastian, and Santius, with Sebastians owne Certificate to Baptista Ramusius of his discouerie of America, and the testimonie of Fabian our own Chronicler. Next I haue caused to be added the letters of M. Robert Thorne to King Henrie the eight and his discourse to his Ambassadour doctor Ley in Spaine of the like argument, with the kings setting out of two ships for discouerie in the 19. yere of his raigne. The I haue translated the voyage of Iohn Verarzanus from thirtie degrees to Cape Briton, (& the last yeere at my charges, and other of my friendes by my exhortation, I caused Iaques Cartiers two voyages of discouering the grand Bay, and Canada, Saguinay, and Hochelaga to be translated out of my Volumes, which are to be annexed to this present translation). Moreouer following the order of the map and not the course of time, I haue put downe the discourse of Nicholaus and Antonius Zenie. The last treatise of Iohn Ribault, is a thing that hath been alreadie printed, but not nowe to

Iohn Gabote and his three sonnes.

e had, vnleſſe I had cauſed it to be printed againe. The mappe
s maſter Michael Lockes, a man, for his knowledge in diuers lan-
uages and eſpecially in Coſmographie, able to doe his countrey
ood, and worthie in my iudgement, for the manifolde good
artes in him, of good reputation and better fortune. This curſo-
e pamphlet I am ouer bold to preſent vnto your worſhippe:
ut I had rather want a litle diſcretion, then to bee founde vn-
hankful to him, which hath been alwaies ſo readie to pleaſure me
nd all my name.

Heere I ceaſe, craning pardon for my ouer boldneſſe, r[illegible]
ing alſo that your worſhippe will continue & increa[illegible]
your accuſtomed fauour towarde theſe
godly and honourable diſ-
coueries.

*Your worſhippes humble alwayes*
to commaunde. R. H. *Richard Hakluyt*

4

# A latine copie of the letters patentes of *King Henrie the ſeuenth*, graunted vnto Iohn Gabote and his three ſonnes, Lewes, Sebaſtian, and Santius for the diſcouering of newe and vnknowen landes.

*Enricus dei gratia rex Anglie & Francie, & dominus hibernie, omnibus ad quos præſentes littere noſtre peruenerint, ſalutem. Notum ſit & manifeſtum, quod dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per præſentes damus & concedimus pro nobis & heredibus noſtris dilectis nobis Ioanni Gaboto ciui Veneciarum, Lodouico, Sebaſtiano, & Santio, filiis dicti Ioannis, & eorum & cuiuſlibet eorum heredibus & deputatis plenam ac liberam authoritatẽ, facultatem & poteſtatem nauigandi ad omnes partes, regiones & ſinus maris orientalis, occidentalis, & ſeptentrionalis ſub vexillis, vexillis, & inſigniis noſtris, cum quinque nauibus ſiue navigijs, cuiuſcunque portiture & qualitatis exiſtant, & cum quot et tantis nautis & hominibus, quot & quantos in dictis nauibus ſecum ducere voluerint, ſuis & eorum propriis ſumptibus & expenſis, ad inueniendum, diſcuperiendum, & inueſtigandum quaſcunque inſulas, patrias, regiones ſiue prouincias gentium & infidelium quorumcunque in quacunque parte mundi poſitas, que Chriſtianis omnibus ante hac temporaſueſſent incognite. Conceſſimus etiam eiſdem & eorum cuilibet, illorumque & cuiuſlibet eorum heredibus & deputatis ac licentiam dedimus ad affigendum predictas banneras noſtras & inſignia in quacunque villa, oppido, caſtro, inſula ſeu terra firma de nouiter inuentis. Et quòd prænominatus Ioannes & filii*

eiusdem seu hæredes & eorundem deputati, quascunq; huiusmodi villas, castra, oppida & insulas a se inuentas, quæ subiugari occupari, possideri possint, subiugare, occupare, possidere valeãt tanquã vasalli nostri, & gubernatores, locatenentes & deputati, eorundem dominium, titulum, & iurisdictionem earundem villarum, castrorum, oppidorum, insularum, ac terræ firmæ sic inuentorum nobis acquirendo. Ita tamen vt ex omnibus fructibus, proficuis, emolumentis, commodis, lucris, & obuentionibus ex huiusmodi nauigatione prouenientibus prefatus Ioannes & filij ac hæredes, & eorum deputati teneãtur & sint obligati nobis pro omni viagio suo, toties quoties ad portũ nostrum Bristollie applicuerint (ad quem omnino applicare teneãtur & sint astricti) deductis omnibus sũptibus & impensis necessariis per eosdem factis, quintam partem capitalis lucri facti, sive in mercibus siue in pecuniis persoluere. Dantes nos & concedentes eisdẽ suisq; hæredibus & deputatis, vt ab omni solutione custumarum omniũ & singulorum bonorum ac mercium, quas secum reportarint ab illis locis sic nouiter inuentis, liberi sint & immunes. Et insuper dedimus & concessimus eisdem ac suis hæredibus & deputatis, quòd terræ omnes firmæ, insulæ, villæ, oppida, castra, & loca quæcunq; a se inuenta, quotquot ab eis inueniri contigerit, non possint ab aliis quibusuis nostris subditis frequentari seu visitari, absq; licentia predictorum Ioannis & eius filiorum suorumq; deputatorum, sub pena amissionis nauium, quám bonorum omniũ quorumcunq; ad ea loca sic inuenta nauigare præsentiũ. Volentes & strictissimé mandantes omnibus & singulis nostris subditis tam in terra quam mari constitutis, vt prefato Ioanni & eius filiis, ac deputatis bona assistentiam faciant, & tam in armandis nauibus seu navigiis, quám in prouisione quietatus & victualium pro sua pecunia emendorum, atq; aliarum omnium rerum sibi prouidendarum pro dicta nauigatione fumenda, suos omnes fauores & auxilia impertiant. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes: teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium quinto die Martii, anno regni nostri vndecimo.

Martii. 1495

# The same letters patents in english.

HEnrie by the grace of GOD king of England, and France, and Lorde of Irelande, to all, to whom these presentes shall come, greeting. Be it knowen that wee haue giuen and granted, and by these presentes doe giue and grant for vs and our heyres, to our well beloued John Gabote citizen of Ve-ce, to Lewes, Sebastian, and Santius, sonnes of the saide hn, and to the heires of them and euery of them, and their puties, full and free authoritie, leaue, and power to sayle to partes, countreys and seas of the East, of the West, and of Northe vnder our banners and ensignes, with fiue ships, what burden or quantitie soeuer they be: and as many ma-ers or men as they will haue with them in the saide ships, on their owne proper costes and charges to seeke out, dis-uer and finde whatsoeuer iles, countreyes, regions, or pro-ces, of the heathen and infidelles whatsoeuer they bee, and what part of the worlde soeuer they be, whiche before this ne haue been vnknowen to all Christians. We haue gran-to them also and to euery of them, the heires of them, d euery of them and their deputies, & haue giuen them li-ce to set vp our banners and ensignes in euery village, ene, castel, yle, or maine lande of them newely founde. And t the foresaid John and his sonnes or their heires and as-nes may subdue, occupie, and possesse all such townes, ci-s, castles and yles of them founde, which they can subdue, cupie, and possesse, as our vassailes and lieutenantes, get-g vnto vs the rule, title, and iurisdiction of the same villa-s, townes, castles, and firme lande so founde.

Licence graū-ted to John Gabot, his sonnes and heires, to discou-er vnknowen lands vnder the kings banner.

To subdue and possesse those landes as the kings vassallres.

Yet so that the foresaide John and his sonnes and heires, a
their Deputies bee holden and bounden, of all the fruite
profites, gaines & commodities growing of such nauig
tion, for euery their voyage as often as they shall arriue
our port of Bristoll, (at the which port they shall be boun
and holden only to arriue) all manner of necessarie coste
and charges by them made being deducted, to pay vnto
in wares or money the fifth part of the Capitall gaine
gotten. Wee giuing and graunting vnto them and
their heires and Deputies, that they shall bee free from a
vaying of customes of all and singuler such merchandize,
they shall bring with them from those places so newe
founde.

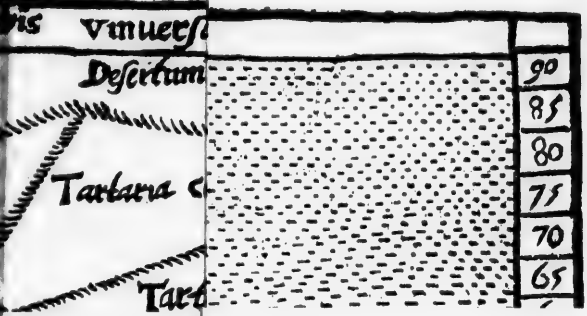
The fift of all goods to be paid to the king.

Freedome from all customes.

And moreouer wee haue giuen and graunted to them
their heires and Deputies, that all the firme landes, Ile
Villages, Townes, Castles and places whatsoeuer the
be, that they shall chaunce to finde, may not of any other
our subiectes bee frequented or visited without the licence
the foresayd John, his sonnes and their deputies vnder pain
of forfayture as well of their shippes, as of all and singule
goods of all them that shall presume to sayle to those place
so founde. Willing and most straighely commaunding a
and singuler our subiectes as well on lande as on sea a
pointed officers, to giue good assistãce to the aforesaid Joh
and his sonnes and deputies, and that as well in arming an
furnishing their ships or vessels, as in prouision of quietnes
and in buying of victualles for their money and all othe
thinges by them to be prouided necessarie for the saide nau
gation, they doe giue them all their helpe and fauour. I
witnesse whereof wee haue caused to bee made these our le
ters patentes. Witnesse our selfe at Westminster the fift
day of March in the xi. yeere of our reigne.

None but they & their assignes may trauaile thither.

The 5. of march 1594.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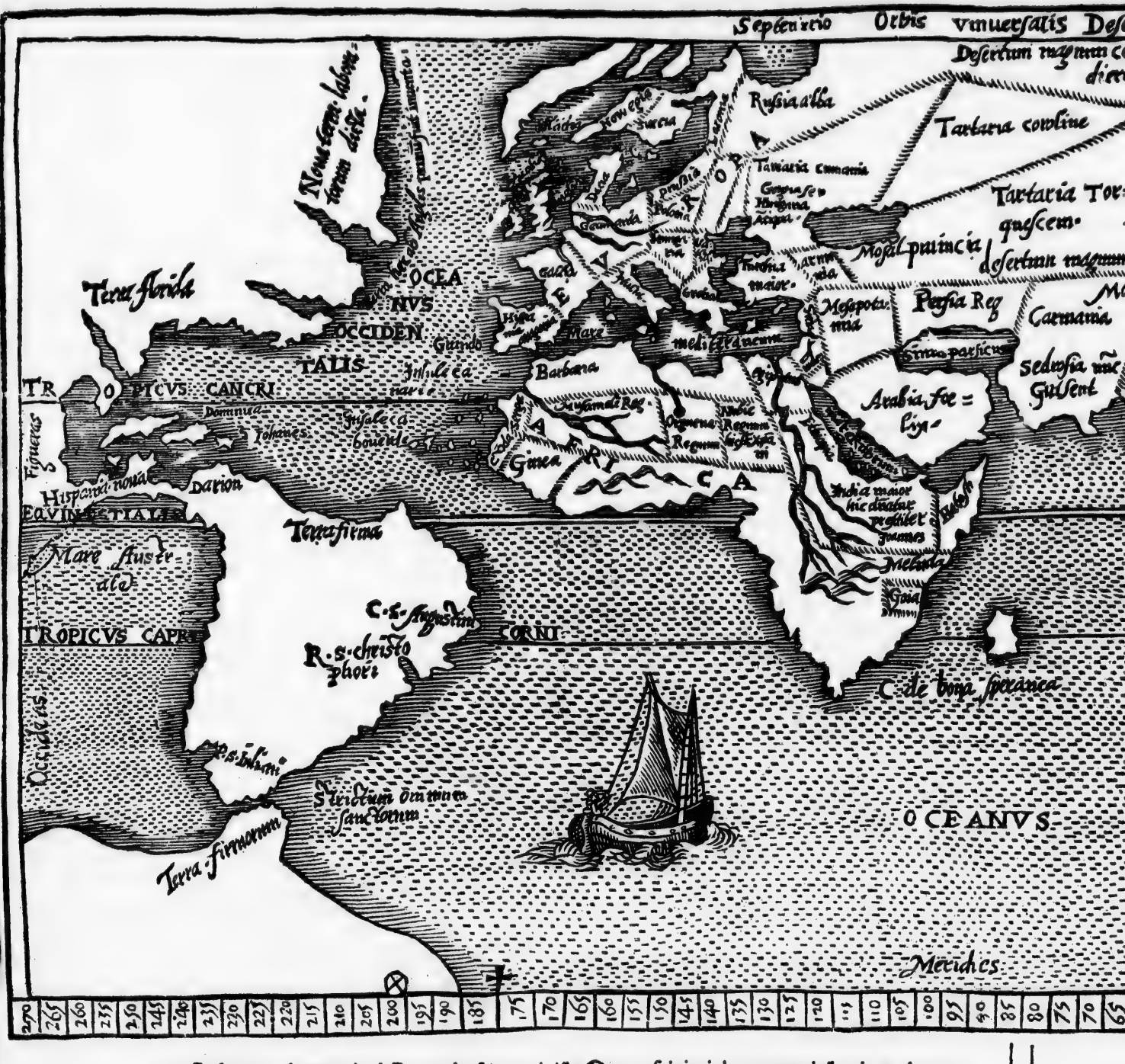
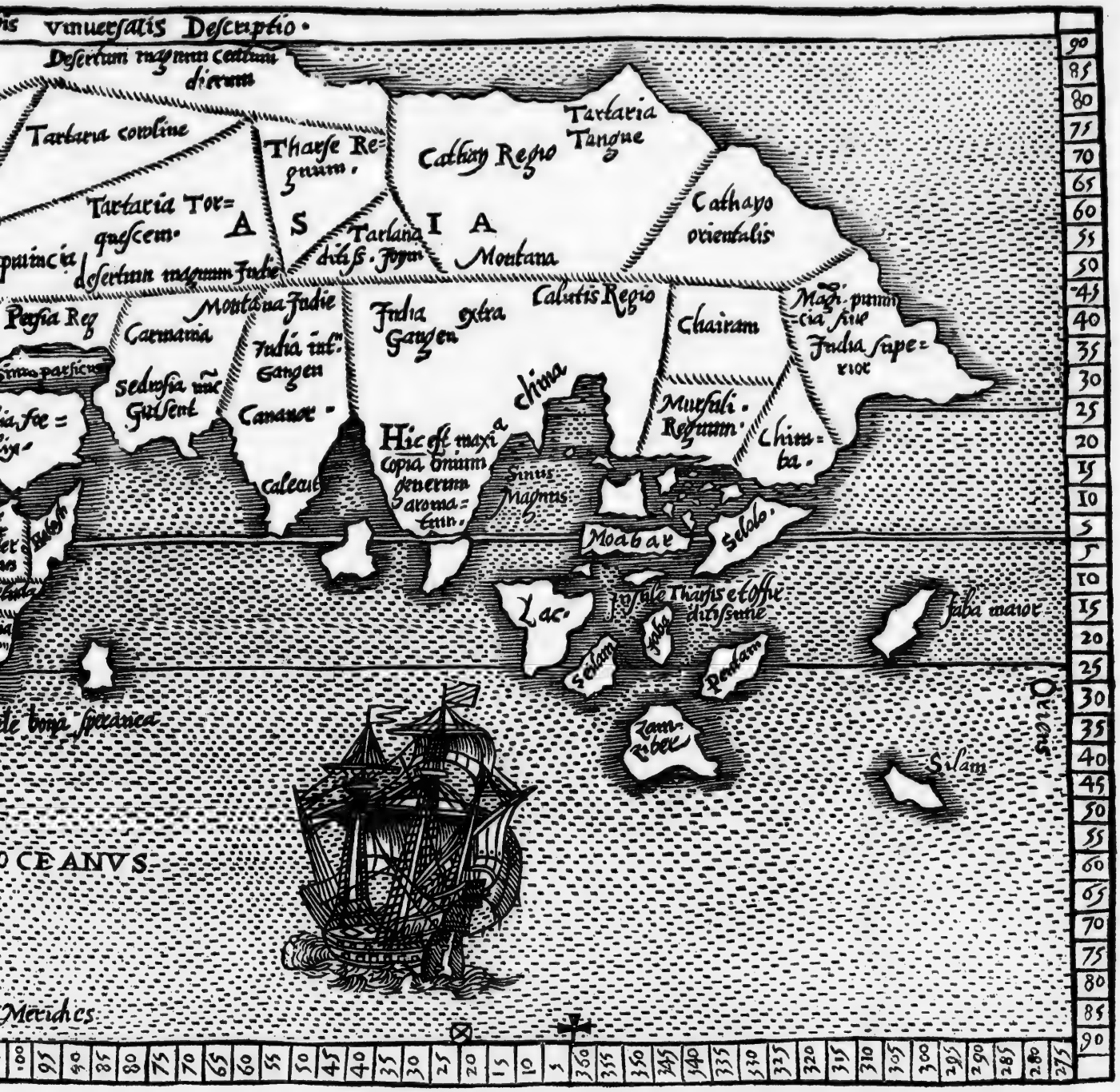



GRadus 180. demercationis Portugalensiũ a terris isto ⊗ oppositis incipiunt, ac terminantur in gradus 160. huius cartæ versus orientem, secũdum computationem Hispanorum. Et sic insulæ Tharsis & Ophir ditissimæ videntur extra illorum demercationem cadere. Portugalenses verò suam elevationem a terris isto signo ✝ oppositis incipere aiunt, & terminare in gradus 180. huius cartę, vt videantur prędictas insulas vtcunq; attingere, & gradus 180. demercationis Hispanorum a priore signo ⊗ secundum Hispanorum coputationem. Vel incipiunt a posteriore secundum Portugalenses versus occidentem, & terminantur in gradus 160. secundum Hispanos, vel 180. secundum Portugalenses. Et sic, licet insulæ Tharsis & Ophir videntur attingere Portugalenses, tamen insulę Capo verde dictæ, quæ intra supradicta signa ⊗ ✝ cadunt, videtur omittere. Et sic dum insulas Capoverde retinere volunt Portugalenses, illas Tharsis & Ophir non possunt attingere.




THis is the forme of a Mappe sent 1527. from Siuill in Spayne by maister Robert Thorne marchaunt, to Doctor Ley Embassadour with king Henry the 8. to Charles the Emperour. And although the same in this present time may seeme rude, yet I haue set it out, because his booke coulde not well be vnderstood without the same. The imperfection of which Mappe may be excused by that tyme: the knowledge of Cosmographie not then beyng entred among our Marchauntes, as nowe it is.

# A note of Sebaſtian Gabotes voyage of diſcouerie, taken out of an old Chronicle written by Robert Fabian ſomtime Alderman of London, which is in the cuſtodie of Iohn Stowe Citizen, a diligent ſearcher and preſeruer of Antiquities.

THIS yeere the King, (by meanes of a Uenetian whiche made himſelfe very expert and cunning in knoweledge of the circuite of the worlde and Ilandes of the ſame, as by a Carde and other demonſtrations reaſonable hee ſhewed) cauſed to man and victuall a ſhippe at Briſtowe, to ſearche for an Ilande, whiche, hee ſaide hee knewe well, was riche and replenished with riche commodities. Which Ship thus manned and victualed at the kinges coſt, diuers merchants of London ventured in her ſmall ſtockes, being in her as chiefe Patrone the ſaide Uenetian. And in the companie of the ſaide ſhippe ſayled alſo out of Briſtowe three or foure ſmall ships fraught with fleight and groſſe merchandizes, as courſe cloth, Caps, Laces, points and other trifles, and ſo departed from Briſtowe in the beginning of May: of whome in this Maiors time returned no tidings.

In the .. yeere of king Henrie the vii. 1498.

Note

Briſtow.

William Purchas Maior of London.

## Of three ſauage men which hee brought home, and preſented vnto the king in the xvii. yeere of his raigne.

THis yeere alſo were brought vnto the king three men taken in the new founde Iland, that before I ſpake of in

Three ſauage men brought into England.

Rawe flesh. Beastes skins.

in William Purchas time being Maior. These were cl
thed in beastes skinnes, and ate rawe fleshe, and spake suc
speech that no man coulde understand them, and in their d
meanour like to bruite beastes, whom the king kept a tim
after. Of the which vpon two yeeres past after I saw tw
apparelled after the maner of Englishe men in Westmin
ster pallace, which at that time I coulde not discerne fron
Englishe men, till I was learned what they were. But a
for speech I heard none of them vtter one worde.

## Iohn Baptista Ramusius in his Preface to the thirde volume of the nauigations, writeth thus of Sebastian Gabot.

IN the latter part of this volume are put certaine relat
ons of John de Uerarzana a Florentine, and of a grea
Captaine a Frenchman, and the two voyages of Jaque
Cartier a Briton, who sailed vnto the lande set in fiftie de
grees of latitude to the north, which is called New France
of the which landes hitherto it is not throughly known
whether they doe ioyne with the firme lande of Florida an
*noua Hispania*, or whether they be separated & diuided all b
the Sea as Ilands: and whether that by that way one ma
goe by Sea vnto the countrie of Cathaio: as many yeere
past it was written vnto me by Sebastian Gaboto our coun
trie man Uenetian, a man of great experience & very rar
in the art of Nauigation, and the knowledge of Cosm
graphie: who sayled along and beyond the land of New
Fraunce at the charges of king Henrie the seuenth king o
Englande: And hee tolde mee that hauing sayled a lon
time West and by North beyonde these Ilandes vnto t
latitude of 67. degrees and an halfe vnder the North Pol
and at the 11. day of June finding still the open So
without any maner of impediment, hee thought verily
that way to haue passed on still the way to Cathaio, which
in the East, and woulde haue done it, if the mutinie of t
shipmast

Sebastian Gabots letters to Ramusius.

Note.

He calleth them Ilands.

Sebastian Gabot thought haue sailed to Cathaio.

shipmaster and marriners had not rebelled and made him returne homewardes from that place. But it seemeth that God doth yet still reserue this great enterprise for some great Prince, to discouer this voyage of Cathaio by this way: which for the bringing of the spiceries from India into Europe were the most easie and shortest of all other wayes hetherto founde out. And surely this enterprise should bee the most glorious and of most importanc. of all other that can be imagined, to make his name great, & fame immortall to all ages to come, farre more then can bee done by any of all these great troubles and warres, which dayly are vsed in Europe among the miserable Christian people.

This voyage to Cathay reserued by God for some great Prince.

This way the shortest of all others.

This discourse were a most glorious enterprise.

This much concerning Sebastian Gabotes discouerie may suffice for a present taste: but shortly, God willing, shall come out in print all his owne mappes & discourses drawne and written by himselfe, which are in the custodie of the worshipfull master William Worthington one of her Maiesties Pensioners, who (because so worthie monumentes should not be buried in perpetuall oblition) is very willing to suffer them to be ouerseene and published in as good order as may bee, to the encouragement and benefite of our Countrie men.

William Worthington Pensioner.

# declaration of the Indies and landes

couered, and subdued vnto the Emperour, and the king of Portugale. And also of other partes of the Indies *and rich Countries to bee discouered, which the worshipfull master Robert Thorne merchant of London* (who dwelt long in the City of Siuil in Spaine) exhorted king Henrie the eight to take in hande.

## MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE.

Experience proueth that naturally all Princes bee desirous to extend and enlarge their dominions and kingdomes. Wherfore it is not to bee maruelled, to see them euery day procure ȳ same, not regarding any cost, perill, and labour, that may thereby chaunce, but rather it is to bee marueiled, if there be any prince intent to liue quiet with his owne dominions. For sure the people would thinke he lacketh the noble courage and spirit of all other. The worlde knoweth that the desires of Princes haue beene so feruent to obtaine their purpose, that they haue aduentured and proued things to mans conceiue impossible, the which they haue made possible, and all things difficule haue made facil, and thus to obtaine their purpose haue in maner turned vp and downe the whole worlde so many times, that the people inhabiting in the farthest regiõ of the occident haue pursued with great desires, labours and perils, to penetrate and enter into the farthest regions of the Orient: And in likewise those people of the East partes of the Orient haue had no lesse labour and desire to enter and penetrate into the farthest land of the Occident, and so following their purchase haue not ceased vntill they

could passe no farther by reason of the great Seas. Thy naturall inclination is cause, that scarsely it may bee saide there is any kingdome stable, nor king quiet, but that hy owne imagination, or other Princes his neighbours do trouble him. God and nature hath moulded to your Grace and to your Gracious progenitors this Realme of England, and set it in so fruitefull a place, and within suche limites, that it shoulde seeme to bee a place quiet and apart from all the foresaide desires. One speciall cause is, for that it is compalled with the Sea : by reason thereof it seemes, this notwithstanding, their desires and noble courages haue been most commonly like vnto others: and with marueilous great labours, costes and perilles, they haue travelled and passed the Seas making warre not onely with kings and dominions nigh neighbours, but also with them of farre countries, and so hath wonne and conquered many riche and faire Dominions, and amplified this your Graces Realme with great victorie and glory. And also nowe of late your Grace hauing like courage and desire, & not without iust cause, to enlarge this your kingdome and demaund your limites and tribute of the French king, which at the present hee restrained your Grace in person passed with great power into France, putting your Graces person to great paine and labour, and without doubt victoriously you had conquered the saide Realme of Fraunce, as yee began if your aduersarie had not reconciled him, and knowledged your Graces right and title : and so promised truely to pay the tribute then due, and fulfill your request in all things and also desired your Grace for peace, the which of your clemencie you could not refuse.

Nowe I considering this your noble courage and desire, & also perceiuing that your Grace may at your pleasure, to your greater glory, by a godly meane, with litle cost, perill, or labour to your Grace or any of your Subiects amplifie and inriche this your saide Realme, I knowe it my bounde dutie to manifest this secrete vnto your Grace

which

which hitherto as I suppose hath beene hid: which is that with a small number of shippes there may bee discouered diuers newe landes and kingdomes, in the whiche without doubt your Grace shall winne perpetuall glory and your Subiects infinite profite. To which places there is left one way to discouer, which is into the North: For that of the foure parts of the worlde it seemeth three partes are discouered by other Princes. For out of Spaine they haue discouered all the Indies and Seas Occidentall, and out of Portugale all the Indies and Seas Oriemal: So that by this part of the Orient and Occident, they haue compassed the worlde. For the one of them departing towarde the Orient, and the other towarde the Occident, met againe in the course or way of the middest of the day, and so then was discouered a great part of the same Seas and coastes by the Spaniardes. So that nowe rest to bee discouered the saide North partes, the which it seemeth to mee, is onely your charge and duetie. Because the situation of this your Realme is thereunto neerest and aptest of all other: and also for that you haue alreadie taken it in hande: And in mine opinion, it will not seeme well to leaue so great and profitable an enterprise, seeing it may so easily and with so little coste, labour, and daunger, bee followed and obteined: Though heeretofore your Grace hath made theereof a proofe, and founde not the commoditie thereby as you trusted, at this time it shall bee no impediment. For there may bee nowe prouided remedies for thinges, then lacked, and the inconuenientes and lettes remooued that then were cause your Graces desire tooke no full effect, which is, the courses to be chaunged, and followe the aforesaid new courses. And concerning the marriners, shippes, and prouision, an order may be deuised and taken meete and conuenient much better then hetherto. By reason whereof, and by Gods grace, no doubt your purpose shall take effect. Surely the coste heerein will bee nothing, in comparison to the great profite.

Note.

Note.

The labour is much lesse, yea nothing at all, where so great honour and glory is hoped for: and considering well the courses, truly the dãger & way is shorter to vs, thẽ to Spaine or Portugall, as by euident reasons appeareth. And nowe to declare some thing of the commoditie and vtilitie of this Nauigation and discouering, it is very cleere and certaine, that the Seas that commonly men say, that without great danger, difficultie and perill, yea rather it is impossible to passe, those same Seas bee nauigable and without any such daunger, but that shippes may passe and haue in them perpetuall cleerenesse of the day without any darkenesse of the night: which thing is a great commoditie for the nauigants, to see at all times rounde about them, as well the safegardes as daungers, and howe great difference it is betweene the commoditie and perilles of other which lease the most parte of euery foure and twentie houres the saide light, and goe in darkenesse groping their way, I thincke there is none so ignorant but perceiueth this more plainely, then it can bee expressed: yea what a vantage shall your Graces Subiects haue also by this light to discouer the strange landes, countries, and coastes, for if they that bee discouered to sayle by them in darkenesse is with great danger, muche more then the coastes not discouered be dangerous to trauell by night or in darkenesse. Yet these dangers or darknesse hath not letted the Spaniardes and Portingals and other, to discouer many vnknowen realmes to their great perill, which considered (and that your Graces Subiectes maye haue the saide lighte) it will seeme your Graces subiects to bee without actiuitie or courage, in leauing to doe this glorious and noble enterprise. For they being past this little way which they named so dangerous, which may bee ii. or iii. leagues before they come to ỹ Pole, and as much more after they passe the Pole, it is cleere that from thence foorth the Seas and landes are as temperat as in these partes, & that then it may be at the will and pleasure of the marriners, to choose whether they will saile by ỹ

coastes

coastes that bee colde, temperate, or hot. For they being past the pole, it is plaine they maye decline to what parte they list. If they will goe towarde the Orient they shall inioy the regions of all the Tartarians that extende towarde the mid-day, and from thence they may goe and proceede to the lande of ỹ Chinas, & from thence to the lande of Cathaio oriental, which is of all the mayne lande most orientall that can bee reckoned from our habitation. And if from thence they doe continue their nauigation, following the coaste that returns towarde the occident, they shall fall in Melassa, and so in all the Indees which we call orientall, and following that way may returne hither by the Cape of Bona Speransa: and thus they shall compasse the whole worlde. And if they will take their course after they be past the pole, towarde the occidente, they shall goe in the backe side of the new found lande, which of late was discouered by your Graces subiectes, vntill they come to the backside and South seas of the Indees occidentalls. And so continuing their viage they may returne throwe the straite of Magallanas to this countrey, and so they compasse also the worlde by that way, and if they goe this thirde way, and after they bee past the pole, goe right towarde the pole Antartike, and then decline toward the lands and Ilands situated betweene the Tropikes, and vnder the Equinoctial, without doubt they shal find there ỹ richest lãds and Ilands of the worlde of Golde, precious stones, balmes, spices, and other thinges that wee here esteeme most: which come out of strang countreys, & may returne the same way.

By this it appeareth your Grace haue not onely a greate aduantage of the riches, but also your subiectes shal not trauell halfe of the way that other doe, which goe rounde about as afore saide.

# The booke made by the right worshipfull Master Robert Thorne in the yeere 1527. in Sivill to Doctour Ley, Lorde ambassadour for King Henrie the eight to Charles the Emperour, being an information of the parts of the world, discouered by him and the King of Portingale: And also of the way to the Moluccaes by the north.

RIght noble & reuerende in &c. I receiued your letters, & haue procured and sent to knowe of your seruant, who your Lordeship wrote shoulde bee sicke in Merchena. I can not there of els where heare of him, thoughe he be returned to you, or gone to S. Lucar & shipt. I can not iudge but that of some contagious sickenes he died, so that the owner of the house for deteming his house woulde bury him secretly, and not be known of it. For such things haue oftē times happened in this countrey.

Also to write to your Lordshippe of the newe trade of spicerie of the Emperour, there is no doubt but that the Ilandes are fertile of cloues, nutmegs, mace, and cinnamon: And that the saide Ilandes, with other there about, abounde wth gold, Rubies, Diamonds, Balasses, Granates, iacinctes, other stones & pearles, as al other lāds, that are vnder & neth þ equinoctiel. For we see, where nature giueth any thing, she is no nigarde. For as with vs and other, that are apartes from the sayde equinoctiall, our mettalles be lead, tynne, and yron, so theirs be golde, siluer, and copper. And as our fruites and graines be apples, nuttes, and corne, so theirs be dates, nutmegges, pepper, cloues, and other spices. And as we

wee haue iette, amber, cristall, iasper, and other like stones, so haue they rubies, diamonds, balasses, saphires, Jacinets, and other like. And though some say that of such precious mettals, graines or kind of spices, and precious stones, the aboundance and quantitie is nothing so great, as our mettals, fruites or stones aboue rehearsed: yet if it be well considered, how the quantitie of the earth vnder the equinoctiall to both the tropicall lines, (in which space is founde the said golde, spices and precious stones) to be as much in quantitie, as almost all the earth from the tropickes to both the poles: it can not be denied but there is more quantitie of the said mettels, fruites, spices, and precious stones, then there is of the other mettels and other thinges before rehearsed. And I see that the preciousnesse of these thinges is measured after the distance that is betweene vs, and the things that we haue appetite vnto. For in this nauigation of the spicerie was discouered, that these Ilandes nothing set by golde, but set more by a knife and a nayle of yron, then by his quantitie of Golde: and with reason, as the thing more necessarie for mans seruice. And I doubt not but to them shoulde bee as precious our corne and seedes, if they might haue them, as to vs their spices: and likewise the peeces of glasse that heare wee haue counterfayted are as precious to them, as to vs their stones: which by experience is seene daylie by them that haue trade thither. This of the riches of those countries is sufficient.

Touching that your Lordship wrote, whether it may be profitable to the Emperour or no, it may be without doubte of great profit: if as the king of Portingall doth, he woulde become a marchant, and prouide shippes and their lading, and trade thither alone, and defende the trade of these Ilands for himselfe. But other greater busines withholdeth him from this. But still, as nowe it is begunne to bee occupied, it would come to much. For the ships comming in safetie, there would thither many euery yeere, of whiche to the Emperour is due of all the wares and Juelles that come from

theace the fift part for his cuſtome cleare without any coſt. And beſides this he putteth in euery flote a certayn quantitie of money, of whiche hee enioyeth of the gaines pounde and poundes like as other aduenturers doe. In a flote of three ſhippes and a caruell that went from this cuie armed by the marchauntes of it, which departed in Apryll laſt paſt, I and my partener haue 1400. Ducates that we employed in the ſayde fleete, principally for that two Engliſhmen friends of mine, whiche are ſomewhat learned in Coſmographie, ſhoulde goe in the ſame ſhippes, to bring mee certaine relation of the ſituation of the countrey, and to bee experte in the Nauigation of thoſe ſeas, and there to haue informations of many other things, and aduiſe that I deſire to know eſpecially. Seeing in theſe quarters are ſhippes, and marriners of that countrey, and cardes by which they ſayle, though much vnlike ours: that they ſhould procure to haue the ſaid Cards, and learne how we they vnderſtande them, and eſpecially to know what Nauigation they haue for thoſe Ilandes Northwardes, and Northeaſtwarde.

Note.

Note.

For if from the ſayde Ilandes the Sea do extende, without interpoſition of lande, to ſayle from the North poynt to the Northeaſt poynt 1700. or 1800. leagues, they ſhould come to the Newe founde Ilandes that wee diſcouered, and ſo wee ſhoulde bee neerer to the ſayde ſpicerie by almoſt 2000. leagues then the Emperour, or the king of Portingal are. And to aduiſe your Lordſhippe whether of theſe ſpiceries of the King of Portingal or the Emperours is neerer, and alſo of the titles that eyther of them hath, and howe our Newe founde landes are parted from it, (for that by writyng without ſome demonſtration, it were harde to giue any declaration of it,) I haue cauſed that your Lordſhippe ſhall receyue herewith a little Mappe or Carde of the worlde: the whiche, I feare mee, ſhall put your Lordſhippe to more labour to vnderſtande, then mee to make it, only for that it is made in ſo little roome that it cannot be but obſcurely ſet out, þ is deſired to be ſeene in it, & alſo for þ I am in this ſcience litle expert: Yet to remedy in part this

diffi

difficultie, it is necessary to declare to your Lordshippe my intent, with which I truste you shal perceiue in this card part of your desire, if, for that I cannot expresse mine intent, with my declaratiõ I doe not make it more obscure.

First, your Lordship knoweth that the Cosmographers haue deuided the earth by 360. degrees in latitude, and as many in longitude, vnder the which is comprehended al the roundnesse of the earth: the latitude beeing deuided into 4. quarters, ninetie degrees amount to euerie quarter, which they measure by the altitude of the poles, that is the North and South starres, beeing from the line equinoctiall till they come right vnder the North starre the saide ninetie degrees: and almuche from the sayde line equinoctiall to the South starre bee other ninetie degrees. And almuche more is also from eyther of the saide starres agayne to the equinoctiall. Which imagined to be rounde, is soone perceiued thus, 360. degrees of latitude, to be consumed in the said foure quarters, of ninetie degrees a quarter, so that this latitude. is the measure of the worlde from North to South, and from South to North. And the longitude, in which are also counted other 360. is counted frõ West to East, or from East to West, as in the card is set. The said latitude your Lordship may see marked and deuided in the end of this carde on the left hande. So that if you woulde know in what degrees of latitude any region or coast standeth, take a compasse and set the one foote of the same in the equinoctiall line right against the said region, and apply the other foote of the compasse to the saide region or coast, and then set the sayd compasse at the ende of the carde, where the degrees are deuided. And the one foote of the cõpasse standing in the line equinoctiall, the other will shewe in the scale the degrees of altitude or latitude that the sayd region is in. Also the longitude of the worlde I haue set out in the nether part of the carde, contayning also 360. degrees: which begin to be counted after Ptolome and other Cosmographers from an head land called *Capo verde*, which is ouer against a little crosse made in the part occidentall, where

To know the latitudes.

To knowe the Longitudes.

the diuision of the degrees beginneth, & endeth in ye same C
*po verde*. Nowe to knowe in what longitude any lande i
your Lordeshippe must take a ruler or a compasse, and s
the one foote of the compasse vpon the lande or coast who
longitude you woulde knowe, and extende the oth
foote of the compasse to the nexte parte of one of the tran
uersall lines in the Orientall or Occidentall part: whi
done, set the one foote of the compasse in the saide tran
uersall lyne at the ende of the nether scale, the scale
longitude, and the other foote sheweth the degree of lo
gitude that the region is in. And your Lordshippe mu
vnderstande that this carde though little conteyneth t
vniuersall whole worlde betwixte the twoo collatera
lines, the one in the Occidentall parte descendeth perpe
dicular vppon the 175. degree, and the other in t
Orientall on the 170. degree, whose distaunce meas
reth the scale of longitude. And that whiche is witho
the two sayde transuersall lynes is onely to shew howe t
Oriental part is ioyned with the Occident, & Occident w
the Orient. For that that is set without the line in the O
ent parte, is the same that is set within the other line in t
Occidentall parte: and againe that that is sette witho
the line in the Occidentall part, is the same that is set wi
in the line on the Orientall parte: To shewe that thou
this figure of the worlde in playne or flat seemeth to ha
an ende, yet one imagining that this sayde carde were
vpon a round thing, where the endes shoulde touche by t
lines, it would plainely appeare howe the Orient part i
neth with the Occident, as there without the lines it is
scribed & figured. And for more declaration of the said ca
your Lordship shall vnderstand, that beginning on the pa
Occidentall within the lyne, the first land that is set out,
mayne land & Iland of the Indies of ye Emperour. Wh
mayne lande or coast goeth Northwarde, and finisheth
the lande that wee founde, whiche is called heere *Terra*
*Labrador*. So that it appeareth the sayde lande that w
founde and the Indies to bee all one mayne lande.

yd coast from the saide Indies Southwarde, as by the
rde your Lordshippe may see, cõmeth to a certaine straite
a called *Estrecho de todos Sanctos*: by which straite Sea the Spaniardes goe to the spiceries, as I shall declare
oze at large: the which straite sea is right against the
hee hundred fifteene degrees of Longitude, and is of
atitude oz altitude from the Equinoctiall fiftie three de-
rees. The first lande from the sayd beginning of the carde
warde the Orient is certaine Ilandes of the Canaries &
landes of *Capo verde*. But the first mayne lande next to
e line Equinoctiall is the sayde *Capo verde*, and from
ence northwarde by the streite of this sea of Italie. And
followeth Espayne, Fraunce, Flaunders, Almaine,
enmarke and Norway, which is the highest parte tow-
d the North. And ouer against Flaunders are our Ilands
England and Irelande. Of the landes and coastes with-
the straites I haue set out onelye the Regions, deui-
ng them by lynes of their lymittes, by which playnelie
thinke your Lordship may see, in what situatiõ euery re-
on is, and of what highnesse, & with what regions it is iop-
d. I doe thinke few are lefte out of all Europe. In the
rtes of Asia and Affrica I could not so well make the said
uisions: for that they be not so well knowen, nor neede not
muche. This I write because in the sayde carde bee made
e sayde lynes and strikes, that your Lordshippe should
derstande wherefore they doe serue. Also returning
foresayde *Capo verde* the coast goeth Southwarde to
ape called *Capo de bona speranza*: which is right ouer
aynst the sixtye and sixtie fifte degree of Longitude.
d by this cape goe the Portingales to their spicerie.
r from this cape towarde the Orient, is the Lande
Calicut, as your Lordshippe may see in the head lande o-
r against the 130. degree. From the said cape of *Bona Spe-
za* the coast returneth toward the line Equinoctiall, and
lling soothe entreth the read sea, & returning out entreth
aine into the gulfe of Persia, and returneth towarde
e Equinoctiall line, till that it commeth to the head-

Now called the streit of Magellane.

land called Callicut afore saine, and from thence the coa
making a Gulfe, where is the riuer of Ganges, returne
towarde the line to a head lande called Malacha, where
the principall spicerie: And from this cape returneth a
maketh a great gulfe, and after the coast goeth right towar
the Orient, and ouer against this last gulfe and coast be m
nie Ilandes, which be Ilandes of the spiceries of the Empe
rour. Upon which the Portingales and he be at variaunce.
The said coast goeth towarde the Orient, and endeth right
against the 155. degrees, and after returneth toward the o
cident Northwarde: which coast not yet plainely known
I may ioyn to the new found land found by vs, that I spak
of before. So that I finishe with this a briefe declarat
on of the carde afore sayde. Well I knowe I shoulde all
haue declared how the coastes within the streites of t
Sea of Italie runne. It is plaine that passing the streit
on the Northside of that Sea after the coast of Granad
and with that which pertaynes to Spayne, is the coast
that which Fraunce hath in Italie. And then follow
in one peece all Italie, which lande hath an arme of a s
with a gulfe which is called *Mare Adriaticum*. And
the bottome of this gulfe is the citie of Uenice. And on t
other part of the said gulfe is Sclauonia, and nexte Grec
then the streites of Constantinople, and then the Sea call
*Euxinus*, which is within the saide streites: And com
ming out of the said straits floweth toward Turcia m
tor. (Though now on both sides it is called Turcia.) A
so the coast runneth Southward to Syria, and ouer again
the said Turcia are the Ilãdes of Rhodes, Candie, and C
prus. And ouer against Italie are the Ilandes of Sicilia
Sardinia. And ouer against Spaine is Maiorca and min
ca. In the ende of the gulfe of Syria is Judea. And fro
thence returneth the coast toward the Occident, till it co
meth to the streites where wee beganne, whiche all is t
coast of Affricke or Barbarie. Also your Lordshippe sh
vnderstande that the coastes of the Sea throughout all t
woulde I haue coloured with yellow, for that it may appe

Note.

ll that is within the line coloured yellow, is to be una-
d to be mayne land or Iland: and all without the sayde
so coloured to bee Sea: whereby it is easie and light to
w it. Albeit in this little roome any other description
ld rather haue made it obscure then cleere. Also the sayd
s of the Sea are all set iustly after the manner & forme
ey lye, as the nauigation approoueth thē throughout all
arde, saue onely the coastes and Iles of the spicerie of ẏ
perour which is from ouer against the 160. to the 215.
rees of Longitude For these coastes & situations of the
nds euery of the Cosmographers and pilots of Portin-
and Spayne doe set after their purpose. The Spani-
more towards the Orient, because they should appeare
ppertaine to the Emperour: and the Portingalles more
ard the Occident, for that they should fall within their
diction. So that the Pilots & nauigants thither, which
ch cases should declare ẏ truth, by their industrie doe set
falsely euery one to fauour his prince. And for this cause
be no certaine situatiō of ẏ coast & Ilands, til this diffe-
re betwixte them be verified. Nowe to come to the
pose of your Lordshippes demaunde touching the diffe-
re betweene the Emperour and the king of Portingall,
nderstād it better, I must declare ẏ beginning of this dis-
ering. Though peraduēture your Lordship may say ẏ in
I haue writtē oughe of purpose I fall in the Prouerbe,
*emino ouo bellum*: But your Lordship commaunded me
large, & I take licence to be prolixouse, & shalbe perad-
ure tedious, but your Lordship knoweth that *nihil igno-
la verbosius*. In the yeere 1484. the king of Portingal
ded to arme certaine caruelles to discouer this spicery.
n forasmuch as he feared that being discouered euerie
prince would send & trade thither, so ẏ the cost & peril
scouering should be his, & the profite common: where-
first he gaue knowledge of this his mynd to al princes
tened, saying y he would seeke amōgst ẏ infidels newe
ssiōs of regions, & therfore would make a certain army:
any of thē would help in ẏ cost of ẏ said army he should

enioy his parte of the profite or honour that shoulde c
of it. And as then this discouering was holden
straunge thing and vncertaine. Nowe they say, that all
Princes of Christendoome annsweared that they woulde
no part of such an army, nor yet of the profite y might c
of it. After the which he gaue knowledge to the Pope o
purpose, & of the answere of all the Princes, desiring hi
seeing that none would helpe in the costes, that hee wo
iudge all that shoulde bee founde and discouered to be o
iurisdiction, and commaund that none other Princes sh
intermeddle therewith. The Pope saide not as Christ sa
*Quis me constituit iudicem inter vos?* He did not refuse
making him selfe as Lorde and Iudge of all, not only g
ted that all that should be discouered from Oriēt to Occ
should be the kings of Portingall, but also, that vpon g
censures no other Prince should discouer but he: And if
did, all to be the kinges of Portingall. So he armed a fl
and in the yeere 1487. was discouered y Ilands of Cali
from whense is brought all the spice he hath. After th
the yeere 1492. the king of Spaine willing to disco
landes towarde the Occident without making any such
ligence, or taking licence of the king of Portingale, a
certayne caruelles, and then discouered this India Occi
tall, especially two Ilandes of the saide India, that
carde I set foorth named the one *Ladomnica*, and the o
*Cuba*, and brought certaine gold from thence. Of the w
when the king of Portugall had knowledge, he sent to
king of Spayne, requiring him to giue him y said Ila
For that by the sentence of the Pope all that should be d
uered was his, and that he should not proceede further i
discouerie without his licence. And at the same time it
meth that out of Castill, into Portingale had gone for f
of burning infinite number of Iewes that were expelled
of Spayne, for that they would not turne to be Christia
carried with thē infinite number of gold & siluer. So t
seemeth that the king of Spayne answered that it was
that the king of Portingall asked, and that to bee obe

hat which the pope had decreed, he would giue him the said
Ilands of the Indies. Now for as much as it was decreed
etwixt ỹ said kings, ỹ none should receiue ỹ others subiects
gitiues, nor their goodes, therefore the king of Portingale
ould pay and returne to the king of Spaine a million of
olde or more, that the Iewes had carried out of Spaine to
Portingale; and that so doing he would giue these Ilandes
nd desist from any more discouering. And not fulfilling this
e would not onely not giue these Ilands, but procure to
iscouer more where him thought best. It seemeth that the
ing of Portingale would not or could not with his ease
ay this mony. And so not paying that he coulde not let the
ing of Spaine to discouer: so that hee enterprised not to-
ard the Orient where he had begun and found the spicery.
nd consented to the king of Spaine that touching this dis-
uering they should deuide the worlde betweene them two.
nd that all that should be discouered frō *Capaverde*, where
s carde beginneth to be counted in the degrees of longi-
de, to 180. of the sayde scale of longitude, which is halfe
e worlde toward the Orient, and finisheth in this carde
ght ouer against a little crosse made at the sayde 180. de-
ees, to be the king of Portingalles. And all the lande
om the sayde Crosse towarde the Occident, vntill it
meth with the other Crosse in the Orient, which contei-
h the other hundreth and eightie degrees, that is the
er halfe of the worlde, to bee the king of Spaynes.
o that from the lande ouer agaynst the sayde hundreth
eightie degrees vntill it finish in the three hundred and
ie on both the endes of the carde, is the iurisdicti-
of the king of Spayne. So after this manner they
ided the worlde betweene them. Nowe for that these
ndes of spicerie fall neere the terme and lymites be-
eene these Princes (for as by the sayde carde you maye
they beginne from one hundred and sixtie degrees of
ngitude, andende in 215.) it seemeth all that falleth
n 160. to 180. degrees ... shoulde bee of Portingall:

and

and all the rest of Spayne. And for that their Cosmogra-
phers and Pilots could not agree in the situation of the said
Ilands (for the Portingals set them al within their 180. de-
grees, and the Spaniards set them all without: & for that
in measuring, all the Cosmographers of both partes, of
what other that euer haue beene cãnot giue certaine order to
measure ỹ logitude of the worlde, as they do of ỏ latitude: for
y there is no starre fixed frõ East to West, as are ỹ starrs of
the poles from North to South, but all mooueth with the
moning diuine:) no mãner can be found how certainely it
may be measured, but by coniectures, as the Nauigantes
haue esteemed the way they haue gone. But it is manifest
that Spayne had the situation of all the landes from *Cape
verde*. towarde the Orient of the Portingales to their 180.
degrees. And in all their cardes they neuer hitherto set the
sayd Ilands within their limitatiõ of the sayd 180. degrees
(Though they knew very well of the Ilandes,) til now
that the Spaniards discouered them. And it is knowne that
the king of Portingale had trade to these Ilands afore, but
would neuer suffer Portingale to goe thither from Calicut
for so much as hee knewe that it fell out of his dominion
least by going thither there might come some knowledge of
those other Ilandes of the king of Spayne, but bought the
cloues of Merchauntes of that countrie, that brought them
to Calicut, much deerer then they would haue cost, if he had
set for thẽ, thinking after this maner it would abide alwaies
secrete. And now that it is discouered he sendes and keepes
the Spaniards from the trade all that he can. Also it should
seeme that when this foresaide consent of the diuision of the
worlde was agreed of betweene them, the king of Por-
tingale had alreadye discouered certayne Ilandes that
lye ouer against *Capo verde*, and also certayne part
of the mayne lande of India towarde the South, from
whence he set Brasill, and called it the lande of Brasil.
So for that all shoulde come in his terme and limits
hee tooke three hundred and seuentie leagues beyond

The longitudes harde to be founde out.

apo verde: and after this, his 180. degrees, being his part
f the worlde, shoulde beginne in the Carde right ouer a-
ainst the 340 degrees, where I haue made a little com-
asse with a crosse, and shoulde finishe at the 160. degree,
here also I haue made an other little marke. And after this
omputation without any controuersie, the Ilandes of the
picerie fall out of the Portingales domination. So that
owe the Spaniardes say to the Portingales that if they
houlde beginne their 180. degrees from the saide Capo
erde, to the intent they shoulde extende more towarde the o-
iente, and so to touche those Ilandes of the spiceries of the
mperour, which is all that is betweene the two crosses
ade in this carde, that then the Ilandes of Capo verde
nd the lande of Brasill that the Portingales nowe obtaine,
out of the sayde limitation, and that they are of the Empe-
urs. Or if their 180. degrees they count from the 370.
agues beyonde the sayde Capo verde, to include in it the
yde Ilandes and landes of Brasill, then plainely appea-
th the saide 180. degrees shoulde finishe longe before they
me to these Ilandes of the spicerie of the Emperour: As
s this Carde your Lordeshippe may see. For their in-
ntes shoulde beginne at the 340. degrees, of this Carde,
d ende at 160. degrees, where I haue made two little
arks of the compasse with crosses in them.

So that plainely it shoulde appeare by reason, that the
ortingales shoulde leaue these Ilandes of Capo verde and
nd of Brasill, if they would haue part of the spicerie of the
mperours: or elle holding these, they haue no parte there.
o this the Portingales say that they will beginne their
80. degrees from the selfe same Capo verde: for that
maye extende so muche more towarde the oriente and
uche these Ilandes of the Emperours: and woulde
inne these Ilandes of Capo verde and lande of Brasill ne-
r the lesse, as a thinge that they possessed before the con-
ct of this limitation was made.

So none can verelye tell whiche hath the best reason.

They

They bee not yet agreed, *Quare ſub Iudice lis eſt*. But without doubte by all coniectures of reaſon the ſayde Ilandes fall all without the limitation of Portingale, and pertayne to Spaine, as it appeareth by the moſt parte of all the Cardes made by the Portingales, ſaue thoſe they haue falſified of late purpoſely. But nowe touching that your Lordeſhippe wrote, whether that which wee diſcouered doeth any thing the forſayde coaſtes: once it appeareth plainely that the Newe founde lande that wee diſcouered is all a mayne lande with the Indies occidentall, from whence the emperour hath all the golde and pearles: and ſo continueth of coaſte more then 5000. leagues of length, as by the Carde appeareth. For from the ſaide newe landes it proceedeth toward the occidēt to the Indies, and from the Indies returneth toward the orient, & after turneth ſouthward vp till it come to the ſtraytes of Todos Sanctos, which we reckon to bee more then 5000. leagues.

A new found lād diſcouered by the engliſhmen.

Note.

So that to the Indians it ſhoulde ſeeme that we haue ſome title, at leaſt that for our diſcouering we might trade thither as other doe. But all this is nothing neere the ſpicerie.

Nowe then (if from the ſayde newe founde landes the Sea bee Nauigable,) there is no doubte, but ſayling Northwarde and paſſing the pole deſcending to the equinoctiall lyne wee ſhall hitte theſe Ilandes, and it ſhoulde bee muche more ſhorter way, then eyther the Spaniarde or the Portingales haue. For wee bee diſtaunt from the pole but 39. degrees, and from the pole to the Equinoctiall bee 90. the which added together bee 129. degrees, leagues 2480. and myles 7440. Where wee ſhoulde finde the Ilandes. And the Nauigation of the Spaniardes to the ſpicerie is, as by this Carde you may ſee, from Spayne to the Ilandes of Canarie, and from theſe Ilandes they runne ouer the lyne Equinoctiall Southwarde to the cape of the mayne lande of Indians, called the Cape of Sainct

To ſayle by the pole.

A

Augustine, and from this Cape Southwardes to the straytes of Todos Sanctos, in the whiche Nauigation to the sayde straites is 1700. or 1800. leagues: and from these straytes being past them, they returne towarde the line Equinoctiall to the Ilandes of spicerie, whiche are distante from the sayde straites 4200. or 4300. leagues. Of the straites of Magellan.

The Nauigation of the Portingalles to the sayd Ilands is, departing from Portingale Southwarde towarde the Capo verde, and from thence to another Cape passing the line equinoctiall called Capo de bona speransa, and from Portingale to the cape is 1800. leagues, and from this cape to the Ilandes of spicerie of the Emperour is 2500. leagues.

So that by this nauigation amounteth all to 4300. leagues. So that as afore is sayde, if betweene our Newe founde landes or Norway, or Illande the Seas towarde the north be Nauigable, wee shoulde goe to these Ilandes a shorter way by more then 2000 leagues. And though wee went not to the saide Ilandes, for that they are the Emperours or Kinges of Portingale, wee shoulde by the way, and coming once to the line Equinoctiall, finde landes no lesse riche of Golde and spicerie, as all other landes are vnder the saide line Equinoctiall: and also shoulde, if wee may passe vnder the North, enioye the Nauigation of all Tartarie. Note.

Which should bee no lesse profitable to our commodities if clothe, then these spiceries to the Emperour, and king of Portingale. Benefite to Englande.

But it is a generall opinion of all Cosmographers that passing the seuenth clyme, the sea is all ice, the colde so much that none can suffer it. And hitherto they had all the like opinion that vnder the line Equinoctiall for muche heate the lande was inhabitable. Obiection.

Yet since by experience is prooued no lande so much habi- Answere.

table

Answere.

table nor more temperate. And to conclude I thinke the same should bee founde vnder the North, if it were experimented. For as all iudge, *Nihil fit vacuum in rerum natura*: So I iudge there is no lande inhabitable, nor Sea innauigable. If I should write the reason that presenteth this vnto mee, I should bee too prolixe, and it seemeth not requisite for this present matter. God knoweth that though by it I should haue no great interest, yet I haue had and still haue no little minde of this businesse: So that if I had facultie to my will, it should bee þ first thing that I would vnderstande, euen to attempte, if our Seas North warde bee nauigable to the Pole, or no. I reason, that as some sicknesses are hereditarious, & come from the father to the sonne, so this inclination or desire of this discouerie I inherited of my father, which with another merchant of Bristowe named hugh Eliot were the discouerers of the new found lãds, of the which there is no doubt, as now plainly appeareth, if the marriners would then haue been ruled, and followed their pilots mind, the lands of the west Indies, from whence all the gold commeth, had beene ours. For all is one coastle, as by the carde appeareth, and is aforesaide. All in this carde by the coastes where you see C. your Lordship shall vnderstand it is set for Cape or head land, where I, I land, where P. for Port, where R. for Riuer. Also in al the little carde I thinke nothing be erred touching the situation of the lands, saue onely in these Ilands of spicery: which, as that is aforesaid, euery one setteth them after his mind there can be no certification how they stand. I doe not deny that there lacke many things, that a consummate carde should haue, or that a right good demonstration desireth. For there should be expressed all the mountaines and riuers that are principall of name in the earth, with the names and Portes of the sea, the names of all principall cities, which all I might haue set, but not in this Carde, for the little space would not consent.

Your Lordship may see that setting only the names alm

A true opinion.

A voyage of discouerie by the pole.

M. Thorne and M. Eliot discouerers of New found land.

The cause why the west Indees were not ours: which also Sebastian Gabot writeth in a certaine epistle to Baptist Ramusius.

of euery region, and yet not of all, the roome is occupied. Many Ilands are also left out for the saide lacke of roome: the names almost of all portes put to silence, with the roses of the windes or pointes of the compasse: For that this is not for Pilots to sayle by, but a summarie declaration of that which your Lordship commaunded. And if by this your Lordshippe cannot well perceiue the meaning of this carde, of the which I woulde not maruell, by reason of the rude composition of it, will it please your Lordship to advise mee to make a bigger and a better mappe, or els that I may cause one to bee made. For I knowe my selfe in this and all other nothing perfect, but *Licèt semper discens nunquam tamen ad perfectam scientiam perueniens.* Also I knowe to set the forme Sphericall of the worlde in *Plano* after the true rule of Cosmographie, it would haue been made otherwise then this is: Howbeit the demonstration woulde not haue beene so plaine. And also these degrees of longitude, that I set in the lower part of this Card, should haue been set along by the line equinoctiall, and so then must bee imagined. For the degrees of longitude neare either of the poles are nothing equal in bignes to them in the equinoctiall. But these are set so, for that setting them a long the Equinoctiall, it would haue made obscure a great parte of the mappe. Many other curiosities may be required, which for the nonce I did not set downe, as well for that the intent I had principally was to satisfie your doubt touching the spicerie, as for that I lacke leysure and time. I trust your Lordshippe correcting that which is erred, will accept my good will, which is to do any thing that I maye in your Lordshippes seruice. But from henceforth I knowe your Lordshippe wil rather commande me to keepe silence, then to be large, when you shalbe weeried with the reading of this discourse. Jesus prosper your estate and health.

Your Lordshippes Robert
Thorne. 1527.

Also this Carde and that which I write touching the variaunce betweene the Emperour and the king of Portingale, is not to bee shewed or communicated there with many of that Courte. For though there is nothing in it preiudiciall to the Emperour, yet it may bee a cause of paine to the maker: as well for that none may make these Cardes, but certaine appointed and allowed for makers, as for that peraduenture it woulde not sounde well to them, that a stranger shoulde knowe or discouer their secretes: and woulde appeare worst of all, if they vnderstand that I write touching ỳ short way to the spicerie by our Seas. Though peraduenture of troth it is not to bee looked too, as a thing that by all opinions is vnpossible, and I thinke neuer will come to effect: and therefore neither heere nor elsewhere is it to bee spoken of. For to moue it amongest wise men, it shoulde bee had in derision. And therefore to none I woulde haue written nor spoken of such things, but to your Lordship, to whome boldly I commit in this all my foolish fantasie as to my selfe. But if it please God that into Englande I may come with your Lordship, I will shewe some coniectures of reason though against the generall opinion of Cosmographers, by which shall appeare this that I say not to lacke some foundation. And tyll that time I beseeche your Lordship let it bee put to silence: and in the meane season it may please God to sende our two Englishmen, that are gone to the spicerie, which may all bring more plaine declaration of ỳ which in this case might bee desired. Also I knowe it needed not to haue beene so prolixe in the declaration of this Carde to your Lordship, if the salde Carde had beene very well made after the rules of Cosmographie. For your Lordship woulde soone vnderstande it better then I, or any other that coulde haue made it: and so it shoulde appeare that I shewed *Delphinum naturæ*. But for that I haue made it after my rude maner, it is necessarie that I be the declarer or glosar of mine owne work, or els your Lordship should haue had much labour to vnderstand

derstande it, which nowe with it also cannot bee excused, it is so grossely done. But I knewe you looked for no curious things of mee, and therefore I trust your Lordshippe will accept this, and holde mee for excused. In other mens letters that they write they craue pardon that at this present they write no larger: but I must finish, as I craue pardon that at this present I write so largely. Jesus preserue your Lordshyp with augmentation of dignities.

Your seruant Robert Thorne. 1527.

This exhortation to king Henrie the eight, with the discourse to Doctor Ley his Ambassadour in Spaine, was preserued by one master Emmanuel Lucar executour to master Robert Thorne, and was friendly imparted vnto mee by master Cyprian Lucar his sonne an honest Gentleman and very forwarde to further any good and laudable action. And that it may bee knowne that this motion tooke present effect with the king, I thought it good herewithall to put downe the testimonie of our Chronicle that the king set out shippes for this discouerie in his life time. master Hall and master Grafton in their Chronicles write both thus: This same moneth king Henry the eight sente two faire ships, well manned and victualed, hauing in them diuers cunning men, to seeke strange regions: and so they set forth, out of the Thames the xx. day of May in the xix. yeere of his raigne. In the yeere of our Lorde. 1527.

FINIS.

# To the most Christian king of *Fraunce*, Fraunces *the first*.

The relation of Iohn Verarzanus a Florentine, of the lande by him discouered in the name of his Maiestie, written in *Diepe* the eight of Iuly 1524.

WRote not to your Maiestie (most Christian king) since the time wee suffered the tempest in the North partes, of the successe of the foure Ships, which your Maiestie sent forth to discouer new lands by the Ocean, thinking your Maiestie had been alreadie duly enformed thereof. Nowe by these presents I will giue your Maiestie to vnderstand, howe by the violence of the windes wee were forced with ye two ships, the Norman and the Dolphin, in such euill case as they were, to lande in Britaine. Whereafter wee had repaired them in all poyntes as was needefull and armed them very well, wee tooke our course a long by the coast of Spaine. Afterwardes with the Dolphin alone, wee determined to make discouerie of newe Countries, to prosecute the nauigation wee had alreadie begun, which I purpose at this present to recount vnto your Maiestie, to make manifest the whole proceeding of the matter. The 17 of Ianuarie, the yeere 1524. by the grace of God, wee departed from the vnhabited Rocke, by the Isle of Madera, appertaining to the king of Portingall, with fiftie men, with victuals, weapon, and other ship munition very well prouided and furnished for 8. monethes: And sayling westwards with a faire Easterly winde, in 25. dayes wee ranne 500. leagues, and the 20. of Februarie wee were ouertaken with a sharpe and terrible a tempest as euer any saylers suffered: whereof with ye vnlike helpe & mercifull assistance of Almightie God, and the goodnesse of our ship accompanied

with the good hap of her fortunate name wee were deliu-
red, and with a prosperous wind followed our course West
and by North, and in other 25. dayes wee made aboue 400.
leagues more: where wee discouered a newe land, neuer be-
fore seene of any man either auncient or moderne, and at the
first sighte it seemed somewhat lowe, but being within
quarter of a league of it, wee perceiued by the great fier
that wee sawe by the Sea coaste that it was inhabited: and
saw that the lande stretched to the Southwards: in seeking
some conuenient harborough whereby to come a lande, and
haue knowledge of the place, wee sayled fiftie leagues in
vaine, and seeing the lande to runn still to the Southwards
wee resolued to returne backe againe towardes the North
where we found our selues troubled with the like difficulty
at length beeing in despaire to finde any port, wee cast
anker vpon the coast, and sent our Boate to shore, where w
sawe great store of people which came to the Sea side, and
seeing vs to approche they fled away, and sometimes would
stande still and looke backe, beholding vs with great admi-
ration: but afterwardes beeing animated and assured wit
signes that wee made them, some of them came harde to the
Sea side seeming to reioyce very muche at the sight of vs
and marueiling greatly at our apparell, shape and whitenes
shewed vs by sundry signes where wee might most commo-
diously come a land with our Boat, offering vs also of their
victuals to eate. Nowe I will briefly declare to your
Maiestie their life and manners, as farre as wee could
haue notice thereof: These people goe altogeather naked
except only that they couer their priuie partes with certain
skinnes of beastes like vnto Vrsternes, which they fasten
into a narrowe girdle made of grasse verye artificially
wrought, hanged about with tailes of diuers other beastes
which rounde about their bodies hang dangling downe to
their knees. Some of them weare garlandes of byrdes
feathers. The people are of colour ruffet, and not
much vnlike the Saracens, their haire blacke, thicke and

not very long, which they tye togeather in a knot behinde & weare it like a taile. They are wel featured in their limbs, of meane stature and commonly somewhat bigger then we, brode breasted, strong armes, their legges and other partes of their bodies well fashioned, and they are disfigured in nothing sauing that they haue somewhat brode visages, and yet not all of them: for wee sawe many of them well fauoured hauing blacke and great eyes, with a cheerefull and stedie looke, not strong of body yet sharpe witted, nymble and great runners, as farre as we coulde learne by experience, and in those two last qualities they are like to the people of the East partes of the worlde, and especially to them of the vttermost partes of China, wee coulde not learne of this people their manner of liuing, nor their particuler customes by reason of ye short abode we made on the shore, our companie being but small, and our ship ryding farre of in the Sea. And not farre from these we founde an other people, whose liuing wee thinke to bee like vnto theirs, (as heereafter I will declare vnto your Maiestie) shewing at this present the situation and nature of the foresaide lande: The shore is all couered with small sande, and so ascendeth vpwardes for the space of fifteene foote rising in forme of little hilles about fiftie paces broade. And sayling forwards wee founde certaine small Riuers and armes of the Sea, that enter at certain creekes, washing the shore on both sides as the coast lyeth. And beyonde this wee sawe the open Countrie rising in height aboue the sandie shore with many fayre fieldes and plaines, full of mightie great woods, some verie thicke and some thinne, replenished with diuers sortes of trees, as pleasaunt and delectable to beholde as is possible to imagine. And your Maiestie may not thinke that these are like the woodes of Hercinia or the wilde Desertes of Tartary, and the Northerne Coastes full of fruitelesse trees: But full of Palme trees, Bay trees, and high Cypresse trees, and many other sortes of trees vnknowne in Europe, which yeeld most sweete sauours farre from the shore, the propertie whereof wee coulde not learne

For the cause aforesaide, and not for any difficulties to passe through the woods: Seeing they are not so thicke but that a man may passe through them. Neither doe wee thinke that they part taking of the East worlde rounde about them are all together voide of drugs or spiceries, and other richesse of golde, seeing the colour of the lande doth so much argue it. And the lande is full of many beastes, as Stags, Deare and Hares, and likewise of Lakes and Pooles of Fresh water, with great plentie of fowles, conuenient for all kinde of pleasant game. This lande is in latitude 34. D. with good and holsome ayre, temperate, betweene hot and colde, no vehement windes doe blowe in those Regions, and those that doe commonly raigne in those Coastes, are the North West and West windes in the Sommer season, (in the beginning whereof wee were there) the skie cleere and faire with very little raine: and if at any time the ayre bee cloudie and misty with the Southerne winde immediately it is dissolued and wareth cleare and fayre agayne. The Sea is caulme, not boysterous, the waues gentle, and although all the shore bee somewhat lowe and with out harborough: yet it is not daungerous to the saylers beeing free from rockes and deepe, so that within foure or fiue foote of the shore, there is twentie foote deepe of water without ebbe or flood, the depth still increasing in such vniforme proportion. There is very good ryding at Sea: for any Ship beeing shaken in a tempest can neuer perishe there by breaking of her cables, which wee haue proued by experience. For in the beginning of March (as is vsuall in all Regions (beeing in the Sea oppressed with Northerne windes and riding there, wee founde our anker broken before the earth fayled or mooued at all. Wee departed from this place still running a long the coaste, which we found to trende towarde the East, and wee saw euerie where verie great fiers, by reason of the multitude of the inhabitants. While we rode on that Coaste partlie because it had no harborough, and for that wee wanted water, wee sent our Boat a shore

Gr. 34.

with

with 25. men: where by reason of great and continual waues that beate against the shore, being an open coast, without succour, none of our men coulde possible goe a shore without loosing our boate. Wee sawe there many people which came vnto the shore, making diuers signes of friendship, and shewing that they were content wee shoulde come a lande, and by triall we found thē to be very courteous & gentle as your maiestie shal vnderstand by the succesſe. To the intent we might geue them of our thinges, which the Indians commonly deeme and esteeme as sheetes of Paper, glasses, belles, and such like trifles: Wee sent a young man one of our Marriners a shore, who swimming towards them, and being within 3. or 4. yeards off the shore, not trusting them, cast the thinges vpon the shore, seeking afterwardes to returne, hee was with such violence of the waues beaten vpon the shore, that he was so hurled that hee lay there almost dead, whiche the Indians perceiuing, ranne to catche him, and drawing him out they carried him a little way of from the sea: The young man perceiuing they caried him, beeing at the first almaide, began then greatly to feare and cried out pitiously, likewise did the Indians which did accompanie him, going about to cheere him and giue him courage, and then setting him on the grounde at the foote of a little hill against the sunne, beganne to beholde him with great admiration, marueiling at the whitenesse of his flesh: And putting off his clothes they made him warme at a great fire, not without their great feare which remained in the boate, that they would haue rosted him at that fire and haue eaten him. The young man hauing recouered his strength, and hauing stayed a while with them, shewed them by signes that hee was desirous to returne to the shippe: And they with great loue clapping him fast about with many embracings, accompanying him vnto the sea, and to put him in more assurance, leauing him alone they went vnto a high grounde and stoode there, beholding him vntil he was entred into the boate. This young man obserued as we did also, that these are of colour enclining to Blacke as the other were, with their flesh ve-

Courteous and gentle people.

ple shining of meane stature, handsome visag, and dilicat limmes and of verie little strength: but of prompt witte, fa ther wee obserued not.

Departing from hence following the shore which tren ded somewhat towarde the North in 50. leagues space, we came to another lande which shewed much more faire an full of woods, being very great, where we rode at Ancke and that wee might haue some knowledge thereof, wee sen 20. men a lande, which entred into the countrey about tw leagues, and they founde that the people were fledde to th woods for feare, they sawe onely one olde woman with yoūg maide of 18. or 20. yeeres olde, which seeing our com panie hid them selues in the grasse for feare, the olde woma caried two Infantes on her shoulders, and behinde her neck a childe of 8. yeeres olde: the yong woman was laden like wise with as many: but when our men came vnto them, th women cryed out, the olde woman made signes that the me were fled vnto the woods, as soone as they sawe vs to quit them and to winne their fauour, our men gaue them such victuals as they had with them to eate, which the old woma receiued thankfully: but the yong woman disdained them a and threwe them disdainefully on the grounde, they tooke childe from the olde woman to bring into Fraunce, and g ting about to take the yong woman which was verye beau tifull & of tal stature, they could not possibly for ỹ great o cries that shee made bring her to the sea, and especially b uing great woods to passe through, and being farre from th shippe, wee purposed to leaue her behinde bearing away th childe onely. We found those folkes to bee more white th those that we founde before, being clad with certaine leau ỹ hang on boughes of trees, which they sowe together wi threedes of wilde hempe, their heads were trussed vp aft the same manner as the former were, their ordina foode is of pulse, whereof they haue great store, differing colour & taste frō ours, of good & pleasant taste. Moreo they liue by fishing & fouling which they take with gin and bowes made of hard wood the arrowes of Canes, he

by

headed with the bones of fishe and other beastes. The beastes in these parts are much wilder thē in our Europe, by reason they are continually chased and hunted. Wee sawe many of their boates made of one tree 20. foote long, and 4. foote broade, which are not made with Iron, or stone, or any other kinde of metal, (because that in all this countrie for the space of 200. leagues whiche we ranne, wee neuer sawe one stone of any sort): they help themselues with fyre, burning so much of the tree as is sufficient for the hollownesse of the boate, the like they doe in making the sterne and the foreparte vntill it be fitte to saile vpon the sea. The lande is in situation, goodnesse and fairenes like t[illegible]er: it hath woods like the other, thinne and full of diue[illegible] of trees: but not so sweete because the countrey is more northerly and cold.

Wee sawe in this Countrey many Vines growing naturally, which growing vp take hold of the trees as they do in Lombardie, wh if by husbandmen they were dressedin good order, without all doubte they woulde yeelde excellent wines: for wee hauing oftentymes seene the fruite thereof dried, whiche was sweete and pleasaunt, and not differing from ours. Wee doe thinke that they doe esteeme the same, because that in euery place where they growe, they take away the vnder braunches growing rounde about, that the fruite thereof may ripen the better.

We found also roses, violettes, lillies, and many sorts of herbes, and sweete and odoriferous flowers different from ours. We knewe not their dwellinges, because they were fare vp in the lande, and wee iudge by manye signes that wee sawe, that they are of wood and of trees framed together.

Wee doe beleeue also by many coniectures and signes, that many of them sleeping in the fieldes, haue no other cover then the open skye. Further knowledge haue wee not of them, we thinke ẏ all the rest whose countreys we passed are all after one manner, hauing our aboade three dayes in this cuntrey, riding on the coast for want of harboroughs,

 we con-

concluded to departe from thence, trending along the shore betweene the North and the East, sayling onely in the daytime, & riding at ancker by night in the space of 100. leagues sayling, wee founde a very pleasant place, situated amongst certaine litle steepe hilles: from amiddest the which hilles there ran down into the sea a great streame of water, which within the mouth was very deep, & from ẏ sea to ẏ mouth of same with the tyde which wee found to rise 8. foot, any great vessell laden may passe vp.

But because wee rode at Ancker in a place well fensed from the winde, wee woulde not venture our selues without knowledge of the place, and wee passed vp with our boate onely into the sayde Riuer, and sawe the Countrey very wel peopled. The people are almost like vnto the others, and clad with the fethers of foules of diuers colours, they came towardes vs very cherefully, making great showtes of admiration, shewing vs where we might come to lande most safely with our boate. We entred vp the said riuer into the lande about halfe a league, where it made a most pleasant lake about 3. leagues in compasse: on the which they rowed from the one side to the other to the number of 30. of their small boates: wherein were many people whiche passed from one shore to the other to come and see vs, and beholde vpon the sodaine (as it is wont to fall out in sayling) a contrarie flawe of winde comming from the sea, wee were enforced to returne to our Shippe, leauing this lande to our great discontentment, for the great commoditie and pleasantnesse thereof whiche wee suppose is not without some riches, all the hills shewing minerall matters in thē. We weied Ancker, and sayled towarde the East, for so the coast trended, and so alwayes for 50. leagues being in the sight thereof wee discouered an Ilande in forme of a triangle, distant from the maine lande 2. leagues, about the bignesse of the Ilands of the Rodes, it was full of hilles couered with trees, well peopled, for we sawe fires all along the coaste, wee gaue the name of it, of your Maiesties mother, not staying there by reason of the weather being contrarie.

The pleasantnes and riches of the lande.

The descriptiō of Claudia Ilande.

Claudia was wife of King Francis.

An

And wee came to another lande being 15. leagues distant from the Ilande, where wee founde a passing good hauen, wherein being entred we founde about 20. small boates of the people which with diuers cries and wondrings came about our shippe, comming no nerer then 50. paces towards vs, they stayed and beheld the artificialnesse of our ship, our shape & apparel, thā they al made a loud showte together declaring that they reioyced: when we had something animated them vsing their geastes, they came so neere vs that wee cast them certaine bells and glasses and many toyes, whiche when they had receiued they lookte on them with laughing & came without feare aboorde our ship. There were amongst these people 2. kings of so goodly stature and shape as is possible to declare, the eldest was about 40. yeeres of age, the second was a yong man of 20. yeres old. Their apparell was on this maner, the elder had vpō his naked body a harts skin wrought artificialie with diuers haunches like Damaske, his head was bare with the haire tyed vp behinde with diuers knottes: About his necke he had a large chaine, garnished with diuers stones of sundrie colours the young man was almost appareled after the same manner. This is the goodliest people and of the fairest conditions that wee haue found in this our voyage. They exceed vs in bignes, they are of the colour of ashes, some of thē encline more to whitnes: others are of yellowe colour, of comely visage with long & blacke heire which they are very carefull to trim and decke vp, they are blacke and quicke eyed. I write not to your Maiestie, of the other parte of their bodie, hauing all suche proportion as appertayneth to anye handsome man. The women are of the like conformitie and Beawtie, verie handsome and well fauoured, they are as well mannered and continente as anye women, of good education, they are all naked saue their priuie partes whiche they couer with a Deares skinne haunched or embroidered as the men vse: there are also of them whiche weare on their armes verie riche skinnes of leopardes, they adorne their heades with diuers ornamentes made of their owne heire, whiche hange

The Countrey of Sir H. G. voyage.

downe before on both sides their brestes, others vse oth
kinde of dressing them selues like vnto the women of Egyp
and Syria, these are of the elder sorte: and when they a
married they weare diuers toyes, according to the vsage
the people of the East as well men as women.

Among whom wee sawe many plates of wrought cope
which they esteeme more then golde, whiche for the colou
they make no accompt of, for that among all other it i
counted the basest, they make most accompt of Azure a
red. The things that they esteemed most of al those which w
gaue them were bels, cristall of Azure colour, and other toi
to hang at their eares or about their necke. They did not d
fire cloth of silke or of golde, muche lesse of any other sort
neither cared they for thinges made of steele and Iron, whi
wee often shewed them in our armour whiche they made n
wonder at, and in beholding them they onely asked the ar
of making them: the like they did at our glasses, which wh
the behelde, they sodainely laught and gaue them vs again
They are very liberal for they giue that which they haue, w
became great friendes with these, and one day wee entred i
to the hauen with our shippe, where as before wee rode
league of at sea by reason of the contrary weather. The
came in great companies of their small boates vnto the sh
with their faces all be painted with diuers colours, shewin
vs y it was a signe of ioy, bringing vs of their victuals, the
made signes vnto vs where wee might safest ride in the h
uen for the safegarde of our shippe keeping still our comp
nie: and after we were come to an Ancker, we bestowed fi
teene dayes in prouiding our selues many necessary thing
whether euery day the people repayred to see our ship bring
ing their wiues with them, whereof they are very ielou
and they themselues entring abrode the shippe and staying
there a good space, caused their wiues to stay in their boat
and for al the intreatie we could make, offering to giue the
diuers things, we could neuer obtaine that they would suff
them to come aborde our ship. And oftentimes one of th
two kings comming with his queene, and many gentlem
for their pleasure to see vs, they all stayed on ẏ shore two hu

dred paces frō vs, sending a smal boate to giue vs intelligece of their comming, saying they would come to see our shippe, this they did in token of saftye, and assoone as they had answere from vs they came immediatly, and hauing stayed a while to beholde it, they wondered at hearing the cryes and nopes of the marriners. The queene and her maids stayed in a very light boate, at an Iland a quarter of a leage off, while the king abode a long space in our ship vttering diuers conceites with geastures, viewing with great admiration, all the furniture of the shippe, demaunding the propertie of euerie thing perticularly. He tooke likewise great pleasure in beholding our apparell and in talking our meates, and so courteously taking his leaue departed. And sometimes our men staying for two or three dayes on a litle Iland nere the ship for diuers necessaries, (as it is ỹ vse of seamen) he returned with 7. or 8. of his gentlemen to see what we did, and asked of vs oft times if wee meant to make any long aboade there, offering vs of their prouision: then the king drawing his bowe and running vp and downe with his gentlemen, made much sporte to gratifie our men, wee were oftentimes within the lande 5. or 6. leagues, which we found as pleasant as is possible to declare very apt for any kinde of husbandry of corne, wine and oyle: for that there are plaines 25. or 30. leagues broad, open and without any impediment of trees of such fruitfulnesse, that any seede being sowne therein, will bring forth most excellent fruite. We entred afterwards into the woods which wee found so great and thicke, that any armie were it neuer so great might haue hid it selfe therein, the trees wher of are okes, cipres trees, and other sortes vnknowen in Europe. We found Pomi appii, Damson trees, and Mutte trees, and many other sorts of fruits differing frō ours: there are beasts in great abundance, as hartes, deares, boyardes, and other kinds which they take with their nets & bowes which are their chiefe weapons, the arrowes whiche they vse are made with great cunning, and in steade of iron, they head them with lin eriglio, id iasper stone, & hard marble & other sharpe stones which they vse in stead of iron to cut

trees, and make their boates of one whole piece of wood, making it hollowe with great and wonderfull art, wherein 10. or 12. men may bee cõmodiously, their oares are shorte and broad at the ende, and they vse them in the sea without anye daunger, and by maine force of armes, with as great speedinesse as they liste them selues. We sawe their houses made in circuler or rounde fourme 10. or 12. foote in compasse, made with halfe circles of timber, seperate one from another without any order of building, couered with mattes of strawe wrought cunningly together, which saue them from the winde and raine, and if they had the order of building and perfect skil of workmãship as we haue: there were no doubt but y they would also make eftsoones great and stately buildings. For all the sea coastes are full of cleare and glistering stones, and alablaster, and therefore it is full of good hauens and harborours for ships. They mooue the foresaide houses from one place to another according to the commoditie of the place and season wherein they will make their aboade, and only taking of the couer, they haue other houses builded incontinent. The father and the whole familie dwell together in one house in great number: in some of them we sawe 25. or 30. persons. They feede as the other doe aforesaide of pulse whiche doe growe in that countrey with better order of husbandry thẽ in the others. They obserue in their sowing the course of the Moone and the rising of certaine starres, and diuers other customes spoken of by antiquitie. Moreouer, they liue by hunting and fishing. they liue long, and are seldome sicke, and if they chaunce to fall sicke at any time, they heale them selues with fire without any phisition, and they say that they die for very age. They are very pitiful and charitable towardes their neighbours, they make great lamentations in their aduersitie & in their miserie, the kinred recken vp all their felicitie, at their departure out of life, they vse mourning mixt wt singing, wt continueth for a lõg space. This is asmuch as wee coulde learne of them. This lande is situated in the Paralele of Rome, in 41. degrees & 2. terces

but

but somewhat more colde by accidentall cause and not of nature, (as I will declare vnto your highnesse els where) describing at this present the situation of the foresaide countrie, which lyeth East and West, I say that the mouth of the hauen lyeth open to the South halfe a league broade, and being entred within it betweene the East and the North; it stretcheth twelue leagues: where it waxeth broder and broder, and maketh a gulfe aboute 20. leagues in compasse, wherein are fiue small Ilandes very fruitfull and pleasant, full of hie and broade trees, among the which Ilandes, any great Naule may ryde safe without any feare of tempest or other daunger. Afterwardes turning towards the South and in the entring into the hauen on both sides there are most pleasant hilles, with many riuers of most cleere water falling into the Sea.

In the middest of this entraunce there is a rock of free stone growing by nature apt to builde any Castle or Fortresse there, for ẏ keeping of the hauen. The fift of May being furnished with all thinges necessarie, we departed from ẏ said Coast keeping along in the sight thereof, & we sayled 150 leagues finding it all wayes after one manner: but the lande somewhat higher with certaine mountaines all which beare a shewe of minerall matter, wee sought not to lande there in any place, because the weather serued our turne for sayling: but wee suppose that it was like to the former, the Coast ranne East ward for the space of fiftie leagues. And trending afterwardes the North, wee founde another lande high full of thicke woods, the trees whereof were firres, Cipresses and such like as are wont to growe in colde Countries. The people differ much from the other, & lo how much the former seemed to be courteous and gentle: so much were these full of rudenesse and ill manners, and so barbarous that by no signes that euer wee coulde make, wee could haue any kinde of traffick with them. They cloth themselues with Beares skinnes and Leopardes and sealles and other beastes skinnes. Their foode as farre as wee coulde per-

ceiue, repayring often vnto their dwellings wee suppose to bee by hunting and fishing, and of certaine fruites, which are a kinde of rootes, which the earth yeeldeth of her owne accord. They haue no graine, neither sawe wee any kinde of signe of tyllage, neither is the lande, for the barrennes therof apt to beare frute or seed. If at any time we desired by exchaunge to haue any of their commodities, they vsed to come to the Sea shore vpon certaine craggie rocks, and wee standing in our Boats, they let downe with a rope what it pleased them to giue vs, crying continually that wee should not approch to the lande, demanding immediately the exchange taking nothing but kniues, fishookes and tooles to cut withall, neither did they make any account of our curtesie. And when we had nothing left to exchange with them, when we departed from them the people shewed all signes of discourtesie and disdaine, as was possible for any creature to inuent. Wee were in despight of them two or three leagues within the lande, being in number 25. armed men of vs: And when wee went on shore they shot at vs with their bowes, making great outcries, and afterwardes fled into the woods. Wee founde not in this lande any thing notable, or of importance, sauing very great woods and certaine hilles, they may haue some mynerall matter in them, because wee sawe many of thē haue beadstones of Copper hanging at their eares. We departed from thence keeping our course North East along the coaste, which wee founde more pleasant champion and without woods, with high mountaines within the lande continuing directly along the coast for the space of fiftie leagues, wee discouered 32. Ilelandes lying all neare the lande, being small and pleasant to the viewe, high and hauing many turnings and windings betwene them, making many fayre harboroughes and chanels as they doe in the goulfe of Venice in Saluonia, and Dalmatia, wee had no knowledge or acquaintance with the people: wee suppose they are of the same maners and nature that the others are. Sayling Northeast for the space of 150. leagues we approched

ched to the lande that in times paſt was diſcouered by the Britons, which is in fiftie degrees. Hauing now ſpent all our prouiſion and victuals, and hauing diſcouered about 700. leagues and more of newe Countries, and being furniſhed with Water and Wood wee concluded to returne into Fraunce.

Touching the religion of this people, which wee haue founde for want of their language we could not vnderſtand neither by ſignes nor geſture that they had any religion or lawe at all, or that they did acknowledge any firſt cauſe or mouer, neither that they worſhip the heauen or ſtarres the Sunne or Moone or other Planets, and much leſſe whether they bee idolaters, neither coulde wee learne whether that they vſed any kinde of Sacrifices or other adorations, neither in their villages haue they any Temples or houſes of prayer. Wee ſuppoſe that they haue no religion at all, and ẏ they liue at their owne libertie. And ẏ all this proceedeth of ignorance, for that they are very eaſie to bee perſuaded: and all that they ſee vs Chriſtians doe in our diuine ſeruice they did the ſame with the like imitation as they ſawe vs to doe it.

# The discouerie of the Isles of Frisland, Iseland, Engroueland, Estotiland, Drogeo and Icaria, made by M. Nicolas Zeno, Knight, and M. Antonio his brother.

IN the yere of our Lord 1200, There was in the Citie of Venice a famous Gentleman, named M. Marino Zeno, who for his great vertue and singular wisedome, was called and elected gouernour in certain common wealthes of Italy, in the administration whereof hee bore himselfe so discreetly, that hee was beloued of all men, and his name greatly reuerenced of those that neuer knewe or sawe his person. And among sundrie his worthie workes, this is recorded of him, that hee pacified certaine greeuous ciuile dissentions that arose among the Cittzens of Verona: whereas otherwise if by his graue aduise and great diligence, they had not beene preuented, the matter was likely to breake out in hot broiles of warre. Hee was the first Agent that the common wealth of Venice kept in Constantinople in the yere 1205. *quando n'era patrona, conli baroni frãcesi.* This Gentleman had a sonne named M. Pietro, who was the father of the Duke Rinieri, which Duke dying with out issue, made his heyre M. Andrea, the sonne of M. Marco his brother. This M. Andrea was captaine generall and Procurator, a man of great reputation for many rare partes, that were in him. He had a sonne M. Rinieri, a worthie Senatour and prudent Councellour: Of whom descende M. Pietro Generall of the league of the Christians against the Turkes, who was called Dragon, for that in his armes hee bare a Dragon. Hee was father to M. Carlo the famous Procurator and Generall against the Genowayes in

*Podesta.*

those

those cruel warres, when as almost all the chiefe princes of Europe did oppugne and seek to ouerthrow our Empire and libertie, where by his great valiancie and prowesse like an other Furius Camillus, he deliuered his Countrie from the present perill it was in, being readie to become a pray & spoyle vnto the enemie, wherefore hee was afterwarde surnamed, the Lion, and for an eternall remembrance of his fortitude and valiant exploits he gaue the Lion in his armes. M. Carlo had two brethren, M. Nicolo, the knight & Antonio, the father M. Dragon, of whom issued M. Caterino, the father of M. Pietro, this M. Pietro had sonnes M. Caterino, that dyed the last yeere, M. Francisco, M. Carlo, M. Battista, and M. Vincenzo. That M. Caterino was father to M. Nicolo, that is yet liuing. Now M. Nicolo, the knight, being a man of great courage and very nobly minded, after this foresaide warre of Genoua, that troubled so our predecessours, entred into a wonderfull great desire and fansie to see the fashions of the world, and to trauaile, and to acquaint himselfe with the manners of sundry nations & learne their languages, wherby afterwards vpō occasions hee might be ỹ better able to do seruice to his cōtrie & purchase to himselfe credite & honor. Wherfore hee caused a shippe to bee made & hauing furnished her at his proper charges (as hee was very wealthie) hee departed out of our Seas & passing the straites of Gibralterra, he sailed for certaine dayes vpon ỹ Ocean keeping his course still to ỹ Northwards, th intent to see England and Flaunders. Where being assaulted in those Seas by a terrible tempest, was so tossed for the space of many dayes with the Sea and winde that hee knewe not where hee was, till at length hee discouered lande, and not beeing able any longer to sustaine the violence of the tempest the ship was cast away vpon the Isle of Friseland. The men were saued, and most part of the goods that were in the Ship. And this was in the yeere 1380. The inhabitants of the Iland came running in great multitudes th weapons to set vpon M. Nicolo and his men, who beeing sore wether beaten and ouerlaboured at Sea, and not knowing in what

The ship of M. Zeno cast away vpon Friseland in anno. 1380.

part of the worlde they were, were not able to make any resistaunce at all, much lesse to defende them selues courageously, as it behooued them in such dangerous case. And they shoulde haue beene doubtlesse very discourteously entreated and cruelly handeled, if by good hap there had not been hard by the place a Prince with armed people. Who vnderstanding, that there was euen at that present a great ship cast away vpon the Iland, came running at the noyse and outcries that they made against our poore Mariners, and driuing away the inhabitants, spake in latine and asked them what they were and from whence they came, and perceiuing ỳ they were Italians, & all of one Countrie, he was surprised with marueilous great ioy. Wherefore promising thẽall, that they shoulde receiue no discourtesie, and that they were come into a place where they shoulde bee well vsed and very welcome, he tooke them into his protection vpon his faith. This was a great Lord and possessed certaine Ilands called Porland, lying one the Southside of Frisland being ỳ richest and most populous of all those partes, his name was Zichmni: & beside the said little Ilands, he was Duke of Sorani, lying within the land towards Scotland. Of these North partes I thought good to draw the copie of a Sea carde, which amongest other antiquities, I haue in my house, which although it be rotten through many yeres: yet it falleth out indifferent well, and to those that are delighted in these things, it may serue for some light to the vnderstanding of that, which without it cannot so easily be conceiued. Zichmni being Lorde of those Seignories (as is said) was a very warlike and valiant man & aboue al things famous in Sea causes. And hauing this yeere before giuen the ouerthrowe to the king of Norway, who was Lord of the Iland, beeing desirous to winne fame by feates of arms, was come on land with his mẽ to giue the attẽpt, for ỳ winning of Frisland, which is an Iland much bigger then Ireland. Wherefore seeing that M. Nicolo was a mã of iudgement and discretion, and very expert both in Sea matters and martiall affaires, hee gaue him commission to goe aboord his nauie with all his men, charging the captaine to

A forraine prince happning to be in Frisland w armed men. When M Zeno suffered shipwrack, there came vnto him and spake latin.

Zichmni prince of Porland or Duke of Zorani.

Frislands the king of Norways.

honour him and in all things to vse his counsaile. This Nauie of Zichmni was of thirteene vessels, wher of two only were with oares, the rest small barkes, and one ship, with the which they sayled to the Westwardes and with little paines wonne Ledouo and Ilose and diuers other small Ilandes, and turning into a bay called Sudero, in the hauen of the towne named Sanestol they tooke certaine small Barks laden with salt fish. And heere they founde Zichmni, who came by land with his armie conquering all the countrie as he went, they staied here but a while but held on their course to the Westwards till they came to the other Cape of the goulfe or bay, then turning againe they found certaine Ilelandes and broken landes which they reduced all vnto the Seignorie and possession of Zichmni. These Seas for as much as they sayled, were in maner nothing but sholds and rocks, in sort that if M. Nicolo and the venetian mariners had not beene their Pilots, the whole Fleete in iudgemene of all that were in it, had been cast away, so small was þ skill of Zichmnis men in respect of ours, who had been trained vp in the art and practise of nauigation all the daies of their life. Now the Fleete hauing doone such things, (as is declared) þ Captaine by the counsel of M. Nicolo, determined to goe a lande at a towne called Bondendon, to vnderstande what successe Zichmni had in his warres, where they heard to their great content, that he had fought a great battaile and put to flight the armie of his enemie: by reason of which victorie they sent Embassadours from all partes of the Ilande to yeeld the countrie vp into his handes, taking down their enseignes in euery towne and castell: They thought good to stay in that place for his comming, being reported for certaine that he would bee there very shortly. At his comming there was great congratulatiõ and many signes of gladnes shewed, as wel for the victorie by lande as for that by Sea, for the which the venetians were honoured & enrolled of all men, in such sort þ there was no talke but of them, and of þ great valour of M. Nicolo. Wherfore the Prince who was a great fauourer of valiant men and especially of those that

could behaue them selues well at the Sea, caused M. Nicolo to bee brought before him, and after hauing commended him with many honourable speeches, and praysed his great industrie and dexterie of wit, by the which, he acknowledged himselfe to haue receiued an inestimable benefite as the saiing of his Fleete and the winning of many places, he made him Knight, and rewarded his men with many riche and bountifull giftes: Then departing from thence they went in triumphing maner towardes Friseland, the chiefe Citie of ỹ Ilande, situate on the Southest side of the Ille, within a goulf, (as there are very many in that Iland). In this goulfe or bay there is such great abundance of fish taken, that many ships are laden therewith to serue Flaunders, Britaine, England, Scotland, Norway and Denmarke, and by this trade they gather great wealth.

M. Zeno, made knight by Zichmni.

Ships laden with fish at Frislandfor Flaunders, Britaine, England, Scotland, Norway, and Denmark.

But not to bee proued that euer any came thẽce.

A letter sent by master. M. Zeno from Friseland to his brother, M. Antonio in Venice.

End of the first letter.

And thus much is taken out of a letter, that M. Nicolo sent vnto M. Antonio his brother, requesting him that hee woulde seeke some meanes to come to ỹm. Wherefore hee, who had as great desire to trauaile as his brother, bought a Ship, and directing his course that way, after hee had sayled a great while and escaped many dangers, hee arriued at length in safetie with M. Nicolo, who receiued him very ioyfully, for that hee was his brother not only in flesh and blood, but also in valour and good qualities. M. Antonio remained in Frislande and dwelt there for the space of fourteene yeeres, foure yeeres with M. Nicolo, and ten yeeres alone. Where they came into such grace and fauour with the Prince, that hee made M. Nicolo, Captaine of his Nauie, & with great preparation of warre they were sent forth for the enterprise of Estlande, which lyeth vpon the coaste betweene Friseland and Norway, where they did many dõmages, but hearing that the king of Norway was comming towardes them with a great Fleet, they departed w such a terrible flaw of wind ỹ they were driuẽ vpõ certain sholdes. Where a great part of their ships were cast away, ỹ rest were saued vpõ Grisland, a great Iland but vnhabited.

The

The king of Norway his fleete being taken with the same storme, did vtterly perishe in those seas. Whereof Zichmni hauing notice, by a shippe of his enemies, that was cast by chaunce vpon Grisland. Hauing repayred his fleete, and perceyuing him selfe northerly neere vnto the Islandes, determined to set vpon Islande, which together with the rest was subiect to the king of Norway: But he founde the countrey so well fortified and defended, that his fleete beeing so small and very ill appointed both of weapons and men, hee was gladdo to retire. And so hee left that enterprise without performing any thing at all, and in the same chanelles he assaulted y other Iles called the Islands, which are seuen Talas, Broas, Iscant, Trans, Mimant, Dambere, & Bres, and hauing spoyled them all, hee built a fort in Bres, where he left M. Nicolo, with certaine small barkes and men and munition. And nowe thinking he had done well for this voyage, with those fewe shippes which were left hee returned into Friesland. M. Nicolo remayning nowe in Bres determined vpon a time to goe forth and discouer lande, wherefore arming out their small barkes in the moneth of Iuly, he sayled to the Northwardes, and arriued in Engroueland. Where he founde a monastery of Fryers of the order of the Predicators, and a Church dedicated to S. Thomas harde by a hill, that casteth forth fire, like Vesuuius and Etna.

Engroueland. Preaching Fryers of S. Thomas.

There is a fountayne of hot burning water with the whirbe they heate the Churche of the monasterie and the Fryers chambers, it commeth also into the kitchen so boyling hotte, that they vse no other fire to dresse their meate, and putting their bread into hasse pottes without any water, it doeth bake as it were in a hot ouen. They haue also small gardens, couered ouer in the winter time, which being watered with this water are defended from the force of the snowe and colde, which in those parts being situate farre vnder the pole, is very extreeme, and by this meanes they produce flowers and fruites and herbes of sundrie sortes, euen as in other temperate countreys in their seasons in suche sorte that the rude and sauage people of those partes seeing these supernaturall

A notable fort.

pernaturall effectes doe take those Friers for Gods, and bring them many presentes as chickens, flesh and diuers other thinges, and haue them all in great reuerence as Lords. When the frost and snowe is great, they heate their houses in maner before said, and will by letting in the water or opening the windowes, temper the heate and colde at their pleasure. In ꝑ buildings of the monastery they vse no other matter but that which is ministred vnto them by the fire, for they take the burning stones, that are cast out as it were sparkles or ceindres at the firie mouth of the hill, and when they are most enflamed, cast water vpon them, wherby they are dissolued and become excellēt white lime and so tough that being contriued in building it lasteth for euer. And the very sparkles after the fire is out of them do serue in steede of stones to make walles and vautes: for being once colde they will neuer dissolue or breake except they be cut with some irō toole, and the vautes that are made of them are so light that they need no sustentacle or proppe to holde them vp, and they will endure continually very fayre and whole. By reason of these great commodities the friers haue made there so many buildings and walles, that it is a wonder to see. The couerts or rookes of their houses for the most part are made in this maner, first they rayse the wall vp to his full height, then they make it enclining or bowing in by litle and litle in forme of a vaute. But they are not greatly troubled with raine in those partes, for that, by reason of the pole or colde climate, the first snowe being falne it thaweth no more for the space of nine moneths, for so long dureth their winter. They feede of the flesh of wilde beastes & of fish, for where as the warme water falleth into the sea, there is a large and wide hauen, which by reason of the heate of the water, doeth neuer freeze all the winter, by meanes whereof there is suche concourse and flocks of sea foule and such aboundance of fishe, that they take thereof infinite multitudes, whereby they maintayne a great number of people rounde about whiche they keepe in continuale worke, both in building and taking of foules and fishe, and in a thousande other necessarie affaires and busines

about

about the monasterie.

Their houses are huilte about the hill on euery side, in fourme rounde, and 25. foote broade, and in mounting vpwardes they goe narower and narower, leauing at the toppe a litle hole, whereat the ayre commeth in, to giue light to the house, and the flore of the house is so hot, that being within they feele no colde at all. Hither in the sommer time come many barkes from the Ilands there about, & from the Cape aboue Norway and from Trondon. And bying to the Friers al maner things that may be desired, taking in change thereof fishe which they drie in the sunne or in the colde, and skins of diuers kindes of beastes. For the which they haue wood to burne and timber verie artificially carued, and corne & cloth to make them apparell. For in change of the two foresayde commodities all the nations bordering rounde about them couet to trafficke with them, and so they without any trauell or expences haue that which they desire. To this monasterie resort Friers of Norway, of Suetia and of other countreys but the most part are of the Ilanders. There are continually in that part many barkes, whiche are kept in there by reason of the sea being frozen, wayting for the season of the yeere to dissolue the Ice. The fishers boates are made like vnto a weuers shuttle, taking the skins of fishes, they fashiō them with the bones of the same fishes, and sowing thē together in many doubles they make them so sure and substanciall, that it is miraculous to see, how in tempests they will shut thēselues close within, and let the sea and winde carrie them, they care not whether, without any feare either of breaking or drowning. And if they chance to be driuen vpō any rocks, they remaine sounde, without the least hurte in the worlde: And they haue as it were a sleeue in the bottome which is tied fast in ỳ middle, & when there cōmeth any water into their boat, they put it into the one halfe of ỳ sleeue, thē fastning ỳ ende of it vp two peeces of wood and loosing ỳ band beneath they conuey the water forth of the boate: and this they doe as often as they haue occasion without any perill or impediment at all.

Trade in the sommer time from Trondon to S. Thomas friers in Ingroueland.

Resort of friers from Norway & Sueden, to the monasterie in Ingroueland called S. Thomas.

Moreouer, the water of the monasterie being of sulphurious

or brimstone nature is conueyed into the lodgings of the principall Friers by certaine vessels of brasse, tinne or stone so hotte that it heateth the place as it were a stowe, not carrying with it any stinke or other noysome smell.

Besides this they haue another conueyance to bring hot water with a wall vnder the ground to the ende it should not freese, vnto the middle of the court, where it falleth into a great vessel of brasse that standeth in the middle of a boyling fountayne, and this is to heate their water to drinke and to water their gardens, and thus they haue from the hill the greatest commodities that may be wished, and so these Fryers employ all their trauaile and studie for the most part in trimming their gardins and in making faire and beawtifull buildings and especially handsome and commodious, neyther are they destitute of ingenious and painefull artificers for the purpose, for they giue very large payment, and to them that bring them fruites and seedes they are very bountifull and giue they care not what. So that there is great resort of workemen and maisters in diuers faculties, by reason of the good gaines and large allowance that is there.

In the monasterie S. Thomas most of them speake the latin tongue. and of the two letter.

The most of them speake the Latin tongue, and especially the superiours and principalls of the monasterie. And this is as muche as is knowen of Engrouelande, which is all by the relation of M. Nicolo, who maketh also particular description of a riuer, that he discouered, as is to be seene in the carde that I drewe. And in the ende M. Nicolo not being vsed and acquainted with these cruell coldes, fell sicke, and a litle while after returned into Frislande, where he dyed. He left behinde him in Venice two sonnes, M. Giouanni and M. Toma, who had two sonnes M. Nicolo, the father of the famous Cardinal Zeno, and M. Pietro of whom descended the other Zenos, that are liuing at this day.

N. Zeno died in Frislande.

Now M. Nicolo being dead, M. Aotonio succeeded him both in his goods and in his dignities & honour, and albeit he attempted diuers wayes and made greate sutiation hee coulde neuer obtaine licence to returne into his Countrey. For Zichmni had determined to make himselfe Lorde of

the

the sea. Wherefore vsing alwayes the counsaile and seruice of M. Antonio, hee sent hym with some small barkes to the Westwardes, for that towardes those partes some of his fishermen had discouered certaine Ilandes verye rich and populous, whiche discouerie, M. Antonio in a letter to his brother M. Carlo, recounteth from point to point in this maner, sauing that wee haue chaunged some olde wordes, leauing the matter entire as it was

3. letter beginneth from the seconde brother M. Antonio out of Frislande, to his other brother in Armice named Master Carlo.

Sixe and twentie yeeres agoe there departed foure Fisher boates, the whiche a mightie tempest arising, were tossed for the space of manye dayes verye desperately vpon the Sea, when at length the tempeste ceassyng and the weather waring fayre they discouered an Ilande called Estotilande, lying to the Westwardes aboue 1000. Miles from Frislande, vpon the whiche one of the boates was caste awaye, and sixe men that were in it were taken of the inhabitauntes and brought vnto a verye fayre and populous Citie, where the kyng of the place sent for manye interpreters, but there was none coulde bee founde that vnderstoode the language of the fishermen, excepte one that spake Latin, who was also cast by chaunce vpon the same Ilande, who in the behalfe of the kyng asked them what Countreymen they were, and so vnderstanding theyr case, rehearsed it vnto the King, who willed that they shoulde tarrie in the Countrey, wherefore they obeyinge his commaundement for that they coulde not otherwise doe, dwelte fiue yeeres in the Ilande, and learned the language, and one of them was in diuers partes of the Ilande, and reporteth that it is a verye riche Countrey, abounding with all the commodities of the worlde, and that it is little lesse than Islande, but farre more fruitefull, hauing in the middle thereof a verye hyghe mountayne, from the whiche there riseth foure Riuers, that passe throughe the whole Countrey.

6. Fisher men taken.

Fishermen of Frislande spake latin.

Sixe were fiue yeeres in Estotilande.

One of the fishers of Frisland reporteth of Estotilande.

Estotilande rich abounding with al the commoditie of the worlde.

The inhabitantes are very wittie people, and haue all the artes and faculties as wee haue: and it is credible, that in time past they haue had trafficke with our men, for he



saide

sayde that he sawe latin bookes in the Kings library, whiche they at this present doe not vnderstande, they haue a peculiar language and letters or caracters to them selues. They haue mines of all manner of mettals, but especially they abounde with golde. They haue their trade in Engroueland from whence they bring skins and brimstone and pitch: And he saith that to ỹ southwards, there is a great populous countrey very rich of gold. They sowe corne and make bere or ale, which is a kind of drinke that the north people doe vse as we do wine. They haue mightie great woods, they make their buildings with wals, and there are many cities & castels. They build smal barkes and haue sayling, but they haue not the lodestone nor know not the vse of the cõpasse. Wherfore these fishers were had in great estimatiõ, insomuch that the king sent them with 12. barkes to the southwardes to a countrey whiche they call Drogio: but in their voyage they had suche countrary weather, that they thought all to haue perished in the sea, but yet escaping that cruell death, they fel into another more cruel. For they were takẽ in the countrey and the most parte of them eaten by the Sauage people, which feede vpon mans flesh, as the sweetest meate in their iudgementes that is.

Aboundance of golde.
trade from estotiland, to Engroueland.
skins, brimstone and pitche.
Gold, corne, and bere, or ale.
Many cities and castles.
A countrey called Drogio.

But that fisher with his fellowes shewyng them the maner of taking fishe with nettes, saued their liues: and woulde goe euery day a fishing to the sea and in fresh riuers, and take great aboundance of fish and giue it to the chiefe men of the countrey, whereby hee got him selfe so great fauour, that hee was very well beloued and honoured of euery one.

The 6. fishermẽ of Estotiland only saued, by shewing the maner to take fishe.
The chiefest of the 6. fishers, specified before & his cõpanions

The fame of this man being spred abroad in the countrey, there was a Lorde thereby that was verie desirous to haue him with him, and to see howe hee vsed his miraculous arte of catching fishe, in so muche that he made warre with the other Lorde, with whom hee was before, and in the ende preuayling, for that hee was more mightie and a better warriour, the fisherman was sent vnto him with the rest of his company. And for the space of thirteene yeeres that hee dwelt in those partes, he saith, that he was sent in this order

In the space of 13. yeres in Drogio.

to

to more than 25. Lordes, for they had continuall warre amongest them selues, this Lorde with that Lord and he with an other, onely to haue him to dwell with them, so that wandring vp and downe the Countrey without any certayne abode in one place, hee knewe almost all those partes. He saith that it is a very great countrey and as it were a newe world, the people very rude and voyde of all goodnesse, they goe all naked so that they are miserablie vexed with colde, neyther haue they the wit to couer their bodies w beasts skins, wthey take in huntinge, they haue no kind of metal, they liue by fitting, they carie certain lances of wood, made sharp at ẏ point, they haue bowes, the stringes whereof are made of beastes skinnes: They are a very fierce people, they make cruell warres one with another, and eate one an other, they haue gouernours and certayne lawes verye diuers amongest them selues. But the farther to the South westwardes, the more ciuility there is, the ayre being somewhat temperat, so that there they haue Cities, and temples to Idolls, wherein they sacrifice men and afterwardes eate them, they haue there some knowledge and vse of gold and siluer.

Sent to more then 25. lordes which continuallye warred amongst them selues for the same fisherman.

Nowe this fisher hauing dwelt so many yeeres in those countreys, purposed if it were possible to returne home into his countrey, but his companions dispayring euer to see it agayne, let him goe in Gods name, they kept them selues, where they were. Wherefore hee bidding them farewel, fledde through the woods towardes Drogio, and was verie well receiued of the Lorde that dwelt next to that place who knewe him and was a great enemie of the other Lorde, and so running from one Lorde to an other, being those by whō hee had passed before, after long time and many trauelles he came at length to Drogio where hee dwelt three yeeres. When as by good fortune he heard by ẏ inhabitants, ẏ there were certaine boates arriued vpon ẏ coast, wherfore entring into good hope to accōplish his intent, he went to ẏ sea side & asking thē of what countrey they were, they answered of Estotiland whereat he was exceeding glad, and requested that they

3. yeres in Drogio.

Where by happe arriued certaine boates from Estotiland.

He became interpreter for the men that arriued at Drogeo in the boates of Estotilande.

They would take him into them, which he they did verye willingly, and for that hee had the language of the Countrey and there was none of them coulde speake it they vsed him for their interpreter.

Afterwards hee frequented that trade with them in such sorte, that he became very rich. And so furnished a barke of his owne returned to Frislande where hee reported the story to his Lorde Zichmni.

And after that hee frequented that trade with them, in such sorte that hee became very rich and so furnishing out a barke of his owne hee returned into Frislande, where hee made reporte vnto this Lorde of that welthie Countrey.

Zichmni minded to send M. Antonio Zeno with a fleete towards those partes of Estotilande.

And hee is throughly credited because of the Mariners, who approoue many straunge thinges, that hee reporteth to bee true. Wherefore this Lorde is resolued to sende me forth with a fleete towardes those partes, and there are so manye that desire to goe in the voyage, for the noueltie and strangenesse of the thing, that I thinke we shall be very strongly appointed, without any publike expence at all. And this is the tenor of the letter before mentioned which I haue heere set downe, to giue intelligence of an other voyage, that M. Antonio made, being set out with many Barkes and men, notwithstanding hee was not captaine as hee had thought at the first hee should, for Zichmni went in his owne person: & concerning this matter I haue a letter in forme as followeth. Our great preparation for the voyag of Estotiland, was begun in an vnlucke houre, for three dayes before our departure, the fisherman died, that should haue been our guide: notwithstanding this Lorde would not giue ouer the enterprize, but in steade of the fisherman tooke certayne Marriners that returned out of the Iland with him, and so making our nauigation to the Westwards, we discouered certayne Ilandes subiect to Frislande, and hauing passed certayne shelues we stayed at Ledo for the space of 7. dayes to refreshe our selues, and furnish the fleete with necessarie prouision. Departing from hence we arriued the first of July at the Ile of Iloe, and for the winde made for vs, we stayed not there, but passed forth, & being vpon the maine sea, there arose immediatly a cruell tempest wherewith for eight dayes space wee were miserably vexed, not knowing where wee were, and a great part of the Barkes

End of 3. letter.

4. letter beginneth frō M. Antonio in Frisland, to his brother Carlo in Venice.

The fisherman dead that should haue bin guide & interpreter.

Certaine mariners taken in his steede which came with him frō Estotiland.

July. Ile Iloe.

were

were cast away, afterwarde waring faire wether we gathered vp the broken peeces of the Barkes that were lost, and sayling with a prosperous winde wee discouered lande at West. Wherefore keeping our course directly vpon it, wee arriued in a very good and safe harborough, where wee sawe an infinite companie of people readie in armes, come running very furiously to the water side, as it were for defence of the Ilande. Wherefore Zichimni causing his men to make signes of peace vnto them, they sent tenne men vnto vs that coulde speake tenne languages, but wee coulde vnderstande none of them, except one that was of Island. He being brought before our Prince and asked, what was the name of the Iland, and what people inhabited it, and who gouerned it, answered, that the Iland was called Icaria, and that all the kinges that had raigned there, were called Icari, after the name of the first king of that place, which as they say was the sonne of Dedalus king of Scotland, who conquering the Iland, left his sonne there for king, and left the those lawes that they retaine to this present, and after this, he desiring to sayle further, in a great tempest that arose, was drowned, wherefore for a memoriall of his death, they call those Seas yet, the Icarian Sea, and the kings of the Iland Icari, and for that they were contented with that state, which god had giuen them, neither would they alter one iote of their lawes and customes, they would not receiue any straunger, wherefore they requested our Prince, that hee would not seeke to violate their lawes, which they had receiued from that king of worthie memorie and obserued very duly to that present: which if hee did attempt, it would redounde to his manifest destruction, they being all resolutely bent rather to leaue their life, than to loose in any respect the vse of their lawes. Notwithstanding, that wee should not thinke they did altogether refuse the conuersation and trafficke with other men, they tolde vs for conclusion that they would willingly receiue one of our men, and preferre him to be one of the chiefe amongest them, only to learne my language the Italian tongue, and to bee enformed of our maners and customes,

Zichimni his first discourery of the Iland Icaria.

Infinit numbers of people in armes.

An Iland man in Icaria.

Icaria Iland. All the kings that had raigned in that Iland were called Icari after the name of the first king of that place: which they say was the sonne of Dedalus king of Scots. Icarius drowned. Icarian Sea.

The people of Icaria desirous of the Italian tongue.

Hauing in that Iland 10. men of ten sundry nations.

stones, as they had alreadie receiued those other tenne of tenne sundrie nations, that came vnto their Iland. To these things our Prince answered nothing at all, but causing his men to seeke some good harborough, hee made signes as though he would come on land, and sayling round about the Iland, hee espied at length a harborough on the East side of the Ilande, where he put in with all his Fleet, the mariners went on land to take in wood and water, which they did with as great speede as they coulde, doubting least they shoulde be assaulted by the inhabitants as it fell out in deed, for those that dwelt there abouts, making signes vnto the other with fire and smoke, put them selues presently in armes and the other comming to them, they came al running downe to the Sea side vpon our men, with bowes and arrowes and other weapons, that many were slaine and diuers sore wounded. And we made signes of peace vnto them, but it was to no purpose, for their rage encreased more and more, as though they had fought for life and liuing. Wherefore wee were forced to depart and to sayle along in a great circuite about the Iland, being alwaies accompanied vpon the hil tops and the Sea coast with an infinite multitude of armed men, and so doubling the Cape of the Iland towardes the North, wee found many great sholdes amongst the which for the space of ten daies we were in continual danger of loosing our whole Fleete, but that it pleased God all that while to send vs very faire weather. Wherefore proceeding on till we came to ye East cape, we sawe the inhabitaunts still on the hill tops & by the Sea coast keepe with vs, and in making great outcries & shooting at vs a farre of they vttered their olde spitefull affection towards vs. Wherefore we determined to stay in some safe harborough, and see if we might speak once againe with the Islander, but our determination was frustrate, for the people more like vnto beastes than men, stood continually in armes w intent to beat vs backe, if we should come on lande. Wherefore Zichmni seeing hee coulde not preuaile and thought if hee shoulde haue persеuered and

Infinite multitude of armed men in Icaria.

followed

followed obstinately his purpose, their victuals would haue failed them, hee departed with a faire winde and sailed sixe dayes to the Westwards, but the winde chaunging to the Southwest and the Sea waxing rough wee sayled 4. dayes with the wind in the powpe and at length discouering land, wee were afraide to approch neere vnto it, being the Sea growen, and we not knowing what lande it was, but God prouided for vs, that the winde ceasing there came a greate calme. Wherefore some of our companie rowing to land with oares, returned and brought vs word to our great comfort, that they had founde a very good Countrie and a better harborough, vpon which newes wee towed our ships & smal Barkes to land, and being entred into the harborough, wee sawe a farre of a great mountaine, þ cast forth smoke, which gaue vs good hope that we shoulde finde some inhabitantes in þ Iland, neither would Zichmni rest, although it were a great way of, but send a 100. good souldiers to search the Countrie and bring report what people they were that inhabited it, and in the meane time they tooke in wood & water for the prouision of the Fleete, and catcht great store of fishe and Sea foule and founde such abundance of birdes egges that our men that were halfe famished, were filled withall. Whiles we were riding here, began the moneth of June, at which time the ayre in the Iland was so temperate and pleasant as is impossible to expresse, but when we coulde see no people at all, wee suspected greatly that this pleasant place was desolate and vnhabited. Wee gaue name to the hauen calling it Trim, and the point that stretched out into þ sea wee called Capo di Trim. The 100. souldiers that were sent forth, eight dayes after returned, and brought worde that they had been through the Iland and at the mountaine and that the smoke was a naturall thing proceeding from a great fire that was in the bottome of the hill, and that there was a spring from which issued, a certaine matter like pitch, which ran into the Sea, and that there aboutes dwelt greate multitudes of people half wilde, hiding themselues in caues of

Zichmni departed from Icaria Westwards.

Sight of land.

100. good souldiers sent by Zichmni to search the countrie (which countrie is not named.)

June.

The ayre so temperate & sweete, as impossible to expresse it.

Hauen Trim.

Capo di Trim.

The 100. souldiers returned which had been through the Iland, report what they sawe and found.

the grounde, of small stature, and very fearefull, for as soone as they sawe them they fled into their holes, and that there was a great riuer and a very good harborough. Zichimni being thus enformed, and seeing that it had a holsome and pure ayre, and a very fruitefull soyle and fayre riuers with sundrie other commodities, fell into such liking of the place, that hee determined to inhabite it, and build there a Citie. But his people being weary and faint with their long and tedious trauaile began to tumult and murmure, saying that they would've returne into their Countrie, for that the winter was at hand, and if they entred into the harborough, they should not be able to come out againe before the next Sommer. Wherefore hee retaining only the Barkes with Oares and such as were willing to stay with him, sent all the rest with the shippes backe againe, and willed that I, (though unwilling) should bee their Captaine. I therefore departing, sayled for the space of twentie dayes to the Eastwards without sight of any land, then turning my course towardes Southeast in fiue dayes I discouered lande and founde my selfe vpon the Ile of Neome and knowing the Countrie, I perceiued I was past Islande: wherefore taking in some fresh victuals of the inhabitants being subiect to Zichmni, I sayled with a faire winde in three dayes to Frisland, where the people, who thought they had lost their Prince, because of his long absence, in this our voyage, receiued vs very ioyfully.

Zichmni determining to remaine in the new discouered land, kept with him his barkes with oares, and mē that were willing & sent the rest away homewards: Appointing Antonio Zeno chiefe captaine of them.

Antonio Zeno had sight of Neome, and knewe himselfe past Island.

What followed after this letter I know not but by coniecture, which I gather out of a peece of an other letter, which I will set downe heere vnderneath: That Zichmni builte a towne in the port of the Iland that hee discouered, and that hee searched the Countrie very diligently and discouered it all, and also the riuers on both sides of Engroueland, for that I see it particularly described in the Sea card, but the discourse or narration is lost. The beginning of the letter is thus. Concerning those things that you desire to knowe of mee, as of the men and their manners and customes, of the beastes and the Countries adioyning, I haue

Ende of the 4. letter.

A peece of a 5. letter.

Beginning of the letter.

haue made thereof a particular booke, which by Gods helpe I will bring with mee: Wherein I haue described the countrie, the monstrous fishes, ỹ customes and lawes of Frisland, Island, Estland, the kingdome of Norway. Estotiland, Drogio, and in the ende the life of master Nicolo, the knight our brother, with the discouerie which he made and of Groland. I haue also written the life and acts of Zichmni, a Prince as worthie of immortall memory, as any that euer liued, for his great valiancie and singuler humanitie, wherein I haue described the discouerie of Engroueland on both sides, and the Citie that hee builded. Therefore I will speake no further hereof in this letter, hoping to be with you very shortly, and to satisfie you in sundrie other thinges by worde of mouth. All these letters were written by master Antonio to maister Carlo his brother. And it greeueth me, that the booke and diuers other writinges concerning these purposes, are miserably lost: For I beeing but a child, when they came to my handes, and not knowing what they were, (as the manner of children is) I tore them, and rent them in peeces, which now I cannot call to remembrance but to my greef. Notwithstanding, that the memory of so many good thinges should not bee lost: whatsoeuer I could get of this matter, I haue disposed and put in order, in the former discourse, to the ende that this age might bee partly satisfied, to ỹ which wee are more beholden for the great discoueries made in those partes, then to any other of the time past, beeing most studious of the relations of the discoueries of strange Countries, made by the great mindes, and industry of our auncetours.

This discourse was collected by *Ramusio* Secretarie to the state of Venice, (or by the Printer Tho. Giunti.)

*Iohn Baptista Ramusio*, died in *Padua* in Iuly, 1557.

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¶ *The true and last discouerie of Florida made by Captaine Iohn Ribault in the yeere 1562. Dedicated to a great noble man of Fraunce,* and translated into Englishe by one Thomas Hackit,

Where as in the yeere of our Lorde God 1562. it pleased God to moue your honour, to choose and appoint vs, to discouer and view a certaine long coast of the West India, from the head of the lande called Laflorida, drawing towarde the North part, vnto the head of Britons, distant from the saide head of Laflorida 900. leagues, or there about: to the ende wee might certifie you & make true report of the temperature, fertilitie, Portes, Hauens, Riuers, and generally of all the commodities that bee seene and found in that lande, and also to learne what people were there dwelling, which thing you haue long time agoe desired, beeing stirred thereunto by this zeale: That Fraunce might one day through newe discoueries haue knowledge of strange Countries, and also thereof to receiue (by meanes of continuall trafficke) riche and inestimable commodities, as other nations haue done by taking in hand such farre nauigations, both to the honor and prowes of their kings and princes, & also to the entrease of great profite and vse to their common wealthes, countries & dominions, which is most of all wout cōparisō to be considered & esteemed. It seemeth well ẏ yee haue been stirred hereunto euen of God aboue, & led to it by the hope & desire you haue that a number of brutishe people and ignorant of Iesus Christe, may by his grace come to some knowledge of his holy Lawes and Ordinaunces. So therefore it seemeth that it hath pleased God by his godly prouidence to

reserue the care which hee hath had of their saluation vntill this time, and will bring them to our faith, at the time by himselfe alone foreseene and ordeined. For if it were needfull to shewe howe many from time to time haue gone about to finde out this great lande, and to inhabite there: who nevertheless haue alwaies failed & beene put by from their intention and purpose: some by feare of shipwrackes, and some by great windes and tempestes that droue them backe to their meruellous griefe. Of the which there was one a very famous stranger named Sebastian Gabota an excellent Pylot sent thither by king Henry, the yeere 1498. and many others, who neuer could attaine to any habitation nor take possession thereof one only foote of grounde, nor yet approche or enter into these parties and faire riuers into the which God hath brought vs. Wherefore (my Lorde) it may bee well saide that the liuing God hath reserued this great lande for your poore seruantes and subiectes, as well to the ende they might bee made great ouer this poore people, & rude nation: as also to approue the former affection which our kings haue had vnto this discouerie.

Sebastian Gabota.

For ỳ late king Frances the first (of happie memorie) a Prince endued with excellent vertues. The yeere 1524. sent a famous and notable man a Florentine, named Maister John Verarzan, to search and discouer the West parts as farre as might be: Who departing from Deepe with two vessels little differing from the making and burden of these two Pinnaces of the kinges, which your honour hath ordeined for this present nauigation. In the which land they haue found the eleuation the Pole, an viii. degrees. The Countrie (as he writeth) goodly, fruitfull, and so good temperature, that it is not possible to haue a better: beeing then as yet of no mã seen, nor discerned. But they being not able to bring to passe at this first voyage that which he had intended, nor to arriue in any Port, by reason of sundrie incõueniences (which cõmõly happẽ) were cõstrained to return into Fraunce: where after his arriuall, he neuer ceassed to make

John Verarzil.

suite

suite vntill he was sent thither againe, where at last he died. The which occasion gaue small courage to sende thither agayne, and was the cause that this laudable enterpyise was left of, vntill the yeere 1534. at which time his Maiestie, (desiring alwayes to enlarge his kingdome, countreys and dominions, and the aduauncing and ease of his subiectes) sent thither a Pilote of S. Mallowes, a Briton, named James Cartier, well seene in the art and knowledge of Nauigation, & especially of the North parts, commonly called the new land, led by some hope to find passage that waies to the south seas: Who being not able at his first going to bring any thing to passe, that he pretended to do: was sent thither againe the yeere following, and likewise Le sire Demerall, and as it is well knowen they did inhabite and builde, and plant the kings armies in the North part a good way in the lande, as farre as Tauadu and Ochisaon. Wherefore (my Lord) I trust iustly that a thing so commendable and worthie to bee with good courage attempted, that God woulde guid and keepe vs, desiring alwayes to fulfill your commaundement. When wee had done your businesse, and made our preparations the xviii. day of Februarie 1562 through the fauour of God wee departed with our two vessels out of the hauen of Claue de Grace into the road Caur: and the next day hoysted vp saile (the winde being in ỳ East) which lasted so fiue daies, that we coulde not arriue at the nauell that is from betweene the coast of Britton and Englande and the Iles of Surlinos and Wilsham: So that the Winde blowing with great furye and tempest out of the West, and West Southwest, altogether contrary to our way and course, and all that we could doe was to none effecte, besides the great danger of breaking of our Maates, as also to be hindered in our other labours. Wherefore as well to shonne many other inconueniences, which might follow to the preiudice and breach of our voyage, hauing regard also to the likely daunger of death, ỳ some of our gentlemen and souldiers being troubled with fluers and whot sickneses, might haue fallen into: as also

James Cartier

for other considerations, wee thought good to fall into the road of Brest in Britaine, to set there our sick folke on land, and suffer the tempest to passe. From whence (after we had taried there two dayes) wee returned againe to Seawarde to followe our nauigation, so that (my Lorde) albeit the winde was for a long season very much against vs, and troublesome: yet at the ende (God giuing vs through his grace and accustomed goodnesse a meetly fauourable winde) I determined with all diligence to proue a newe course which hath not beene yet attempted: trauersing the Seas of Oction 1800. Leagues at the least, whiche in deed is the true and short course that hereafter must be kept, to the honour of our nation, reiecting the old conceiued opinion, which so long time hath beene holden as true.

Which is, as it was thought a thing impossible to haue the winde at East, Northeast, and keepe the race and course wee enterprised, but that we shoulde be driuen towarde the region of Affrica, the Iles of Canaria, Madera, and other landes there aboutes. And the cause why we haue beene the more prouoked and assured to take this new race, hath bin because that it seemed to euery one, that we might not passe nor goe in this Nauigation without the sight and touching of the Antillies and Lucaries, and there sojourne and take freshe waters and other necessaries, as the Spaniards doe in their voyage to new Spaine: wherof (thanked be God) we haue had no neede, nor entered the chanell of Roham: which hath bin thought impossible. Foreseeing also that it was not expedient for vs to passe through the Ilandes, as wel to shune many inconueniences that might happen in passing that way (wherof springeth nothing but innumerable quarrels, pleadings, confusions, and breach of al worthy enterprises, and goodly nauigations, whereof ensueth complaintes and odious questions betweene the subiectes of the king and his friends and alies) as also to the ende they might vnderstand, that in the time to come (God hauing shewed vs such graces, as these his wonderfull benefites firste shewed to the poore people of this

goodly

goodly newe ſtaming people, of ſo gentle a nature, and a countrey ſo pleaſant and fruitefull, lacking nothing at all that may ſeeme neceſſarie for mans food) we would not haue to doe with their Ilandes, and other landes: which (for that they firſt diſcouered them) they keepe with much iealouſie: truſting that if God will ſuffer the king (through your perſwation) to cauſe ſome part of this incomparable countrey to be peopled and inhabited with ſuch a number of his poore ſubiectes as you ſhall thinke good, there neuer happened in the memory of man ſo great and good commoditie to France as this, and (my Lorde) for many cauſes, whereof a man is neuer able to ſay or write to the full, as vnder the aſſured hope that we haue alwayes had in executing vprightly that which I had receiued in charge of you, God woulde bleſſe our wayes and nauigations. After we had conſtantly and with diligence in time conuenient determined vpon the way, wee ſhoulde haue thought it noyſome and tedious to all our companie, if it had before bin knowē vnto any without tourning or wattering to or fro from their firſt ententiō. And notwithſtanding that ſatan did often what he could to ſowe many obſtracces, troubles and lettes, according to his acuſtomed ſubtilties, ſo it is come to paſſe, that God by his onely goodnes hath giuen vs grace, to make the furtheſt arte and trauars of the ſeas, that euer was made in our memorie or knowledge, in longitude from the Eaſt to the Weſt: and therefore was it commonly ſayde both in Fraunce and Spaine, and alſo among vs, that it was impoſſible for vs ſafely to ariue thither, whither the Lord did conduct vs. All which perſwaded but of ignorauance and lacke of attempting: which wee haue not bin afrayde to giue aduenture to proue. Albeit that all Mariuers Cardes doe ſet the Coaſtes with ſhipwrackes without portes or Riuers: which wee haue found otherwiſe as it followeth.

Thurſday the laſt of Aprill at the breake of the day, wee diſcouered and clearely perceyued a fayre Coaſt, ſtretchyng of a great length couered with an infinite number of

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high and fayre trees, wee being not past 7. or 8. leagues from the shore, the countrey seeming vnto vs plaine without anye shewe of hils, and approching neerer within foure or fiue leagues of the land, we cast an ancker at ten fadome water, the bottome of the Sea being plaine with muche Oziar and fast holde on the South side, as farre as a certaine point or Cape situate vnder that Latitude of nine and twentie degrees and a halfe, which we haue named Cape Francois.

Wee coulde espie neither Riuer nor Bay, wherefore wee sent our Boates furnished with men of experience, to sounde and knowe the coast neere the shore: who returning to vs about one of the clock at after noone, declared that they had founde among other thinges viii. fadome of water at the harde bancke of the sea. Whereupon hauing diligently wayed vp our Anckers, and hoysted vp our sayles with wind at will, we sayled and vewed the coast all along with vnspeakable pleasure, of the odorous smell and brawne of the same. And because there appeared vnto vs no signe of any Porte, about the setting of the sunne we cast ancker againe: which done, we did behold to and fro the goodly order of the woods wherewith God hath decked euery way the sayd land. Then perceiuing towarde the North a leaping and a breaking of the water, as a streame falling out of the lande into the Sea. For the whiche wee set vp sayles againe to double the same while it was yet day. And as wee had so done, and passed beyond it: there appeared vnto vs a fayre entrie of a faire riuer which caused vs to cast Ancker agayne there neerer the land: to the end the next day we might see what it was, and though that the winde blew for a time vehemently to the shoreward: yet the hold and Anckerrage was so good, that one cable and one Ancker helde vs fast, with out danger or sliding.

The next day in the morning, being the first of May, wee assayed to enter this Porte, with two newe barges and a boate well trimmed, finding little water barges whiche might haue astonied and caused vs to returne backe to shipborde, if God had not speedily brought vs in. Where finding 3 6. fadome water, entred into a goodly and great riuer,

which

which as we went founde to encreale ſtill in depth & large-neſſe, boyling and roaring through the multitude of all kinde of fiſh. This being entred wee perceiued a great number of ye Indians inhabitaners there, comming along the ſandes & Sea bankes, comming neare vnto vs, without any taking of feare or doubt, ſhewing vnto vs the eaſieſt landing place: & thereupon we guiding them alſo on our parts thanks of aſſurance and friendlineſſe. Forthwith one of appearance, out of the beſt among them, brother vnto one of their kinges, or gouernours, commaunded one of the Indians to enter into the water: and to approch our boates to ſhew vs the coaſtes landing place. We ſeeing this (without any more doubting or difficultie) landed, and the meſſenger (after we had rewarded him with ſome looking glaſſe, and other pretie things of ſmall value) ran incontinently toward his Lord: Who forth with ſent mee his girdle, in token of aſſurance and friendſhip, which girdle was made of red leather, as well couered and coloured as was poſſible: and as I began to go towards him, hee ſet forth and came and receiued me gently, and reiſed after his maner all his men, following with great ſilence and modeſtie: yea more then our men did. And after we had a while with gentle vſage congratulated with him: we fell to the grounde a litle way from them, to call vpon the name of God, and to beſeech him to cõtinue ſtill his goodneſſe towards vs, and bring to the knowledge of our ſauiour Chriſt this poore people. While wee were thus praying (they ſitting vpon the grounde, which was ſtrawed and dreſſed with Bay bowes) beheld and hearkened vnto vs, very attentiuely without either ſpeking or mouing: and as I made a ſigne vnto their king, lifting vp mine arme, and ſtretching forth one finger, only to make them looke vp to heauen ward: he likewiſe lifting vp his arme towards heauen put forth two fingers: whereby it ſeemed that he made vs to vnderſtande, that they worſhipped the Sunne and ye moone for Gods: as afterwardes wee vnderſtoode it ſo. In the meane time their numbers increaſed, & thither came the kings brother, that was firſt with vs, their mother, wiues, ſiſters and chil-

men, and being thus assembled, they caused a great number of Bay boughes to bee cut, and therewith a place to be dressed for vs, distant from theirs two fadom. For it is their maner to talke and bargaine sitting: and the chiefe of them to bee apart, from the meaner sort, with a shewe of great obedience to their kinges, superiours, and elders. They bee all naked, and of a goodly stature, mightie, & as well shapen & proportioned of body, as any people in ỹ world: very gentle, curteous, and of a good nature.

The most part of them couer their raines and priuities with faire Harts skinnes, painted most commonly with sundrie colours: and the fore part of their body and armes, bee painted with prettie deuised workes, of Azure, red, and blacke, so well and so properly as the best Painter of Europe coulde not amende it. The women haue their bodies painted with a certaine Herbe like vnto Wolfe, whereof the Cedar trees, and all other trees bee alwayes couered. The men for pleasure doe alwayes trimme them selues therwith after sundrie fashions: They bee of taunie colour, hauke nosed, and of a pleasant countenance. The women be well fauoured, and will not suffer one dishonestly to approch too neare them. But wee were not in their houses for we sawe none at that time.

After we had taried in this North side of the riuer the most part of the day (which riuer wee haue called May, for that wee discouered the same the firste day of the Moneth) wee congratulated, made aliaunce, and entred into amitie with them, and presented the king and his brethren with Gownes of ble we cloth garnished with yellowe Flourdeluces. And it seemed that they were sory for our departure: so that the most part of them entred into the water vp to the necke, to see our boates a flote.

Why the riuer of May was so called.

Putting into vs sundry kinde of fishes, which with meruellous speede they ranne to take in their packs, made in the water with great Reedes, so well and cunningly set together, after the fashion of a Laberinth, or Maze, with so many

turnes

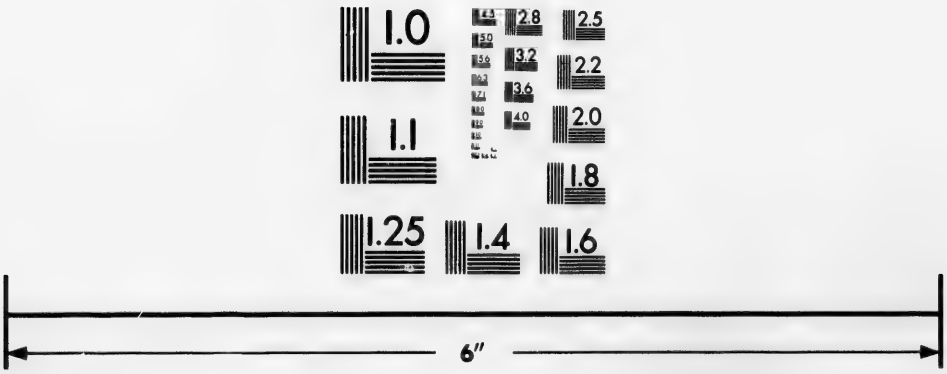
turnes and crookes, as it is impossible to do it without much cunning and industrie.

But desiring to imploy the rest of the day on the other side of this riuer, to viewe and know those Indians that wee sawe there. We trauersed thither, and without any difficultie landed amongest them, who receiued vs very gently and with great humanitie: putting vs of their fruites, euen into our boates, Mulberies, Raspis, and such other fruites as they founde ready by the way.

Soone after this came thither the king with his brethren, and others with bowes and arrowes in their handes, vsing therewithall a goodly and a graue fashion, with their behauiour right souldierlike, and as warlike boldnes as may be. They were naked and painted as the other, their haire likewise long, and trussed vp (with a lace made of herbes) to the top of their heads: but they had neither their wiues nor children in their companie. After we had a good while louingly entertained and presented them with like gifts of habercher wares, cutting hookes and hatchets, and clothed the king & his brethren with like robes, as we had giuen to them on the other side: we entred and viewed the countrie thereabouts, which is the fairest, fruitfullest, & pleasantest of al the world, abounding in hony, venison, wilde foule, forests, woods of all sortes, Palme trees, Cypresse and Cedars, Bayes ỹ highest and greatest, with also the fayrest vines in all the world, with grapes according, which without natural art and without mans helpe or trimming will grow to toppes of Okes, and other trees that be of a wonderfull greatnesse & height. And the sight of the faire meadowes is a pleasure not able to be expressed with tongue: full of Hernes, Curlues, Bitters, Mallards, Egrepths, woodcocks, & all other kinde of small birds: with Harts, Hindes, Buckes, wilde Swine, and all other kindes of wilde beastes, as we perceiued well both by their footing there, and also afterwardes in other places, by their crie and roaring in the night.

Also there be Conies & Hares: Silke wormes in meruelous number, a great deale fairer and better, then be our silk

# IMAGE EVALUATION
# TEST TARGET (MT-3)

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wormes. To bee short, it is a thing vnspeakeable to consider the thinges that bee seene there, and shalbe founde more and more, in this incomperable lande, which neuer yet broken with plough yrons, bringeth forth al things according to his first nature, wherewith the eternall God indued it. About their houses they labour and till the grounde, sowing their fieldes with a graine called Mahis, whereof they make their meale: and in their Gardens they plant beanes, gourdes, cucumbers, Citrons, peason, and many other fruits and rootes vnknowen vnto vs. Their spades and mattocks be made of Wood, so well and fitly as is possible: which they make with certaine stones, oyster shelles & muscles, wherewith also they make their bowes and smal launces: and cut & polish all sortes of wood, that they imploye about their buildings, and necessarie vse: There groweth also many Walnut trees, Hasell trees, Cheritrees, very faire and great.

And generally wee haue seene, thereof the same simples and herbes that wee haue in Fraunce, and of the like goodnesse, sauour and taste. The people be very good archers, and of great strength: Their bowe stringes are made of Leather, and their arrowes of Reedes which they doe head with the teeth of fishes. As we now demaunded of them concerning ỹ land called Seuola, whereof some haue written not to bee farre from thence, and to bee situate within the lande, and toward the Sea called the South Sea. They shewed vs by signes that which we vnderstood well enough, that they might goe thither with their Boates (by riuers) in twentie dayes. They that haue written of this kingdome and towne of Seuola, and other townes and kingdomes thereaboutes, say, that there is great aboundance of golde and siluer, precious stones, and other great riches: and that the people had their arrowes headed (in steede of yron) with sharpe pointed Turquesses. Thus the night approching, it was conuenient for vs to returne by day a shipboorde. Wee tooke leaue of them muche to their griefe, but more to ours without comparison, for that wee had

Seuola within xx daies trauailing by boate of the riuer of May.

had no meane to enter the riuers with our shippe. And albeit, it was not their custome eyther to eate or drinke from the Sunne rising till his going downe: yet the king openly woulde needes drinke with vs, praying vs verie gently to giue him the cuppe whereout we had drunke: and so making him to vnderstande that wee woulde see him againe the next day, we retired to our shippes, which lay aboue sixe leagues from the hauen to the sea.

The next day in the morning we returned to land againe, accompanied with the Captaines, Gentlemen, and Souldiers, and other of our small trope: carying with vs a Pillour or columne of harde stone, our kings armes graued therein, to plant and set the same in the enterie of the Porte in some high place, where it might bee easely seene, and being come thither before the Indians were assembled, we espied on the south syde of the Riuer a place very fitte for that purpose, vpon a litle hill, compassed with Cypres, Bayes, Paulmes and other trées, with sweete smelling and pleasant shrubbes. In the middle whereof we planted the first bound or limit of his Maiestie. This done perceiuing our first Indians assembled, not without some misliking of those on the South parte, where we had set the limitte, who taried for vs in the same place where they met with vs the day before, seeming vnto vs that there is some enimitie betweene them and the others. But when they percepued our long tarying on this syde, they ran to see what we had done in that place where we landed first, and had set our limitte: which they vewed a great while without touching it any way, or abalsing, or euer speaking to vs therof at any time after. Howebeit we could skãe depart but as it were ỹ griefe of minde frõ this our first alliance, they rowing vnto vs all along the riuer from all parts and presenting vs with some of their harts skins, painted and vnpainted, meale, litle cakes, freshe water, rootes like vnto Rinbabe which they haue in great estimation, and make therof a potion of medicine: also they brought litle bagges of reede colours and some small spices like vnto Wire, percey-

uing among them selues sayne thinges painted as it had bin with graine of scarlet, showing vnto vs by signes that they had in the lande golde and siluer and copper: whereof wee haue brought some. Also lead like vnto ours which we shewed. Also turquesses and great aboundance of pearles whiche as they declared vnto vs they tooke out of oysters, whereof there is taken euer along the riuer side, & among the reedes, and in the marshes: and so merueylous aboundance as is skant credible: and we haue perceiued that there be as many and as faire pearles found there as in any countrey of the worlde. For wee sawe a man of theirs as we entered into our boates, that had a pearle hanging at a coller of golde and siluer about his necke, as great as an Acorne at ỳ least. This man as he had taken fishe in one of their fishing packs thereby brought that same to our boates, and our men perceiuing the greatnesse therof, one of them putting his finger toward it, the man drewe backe, and would no more come neare the boate: not for any feare that he had that they would haue taken his Coller & Pearle from him for he would haue giuen it them, for a looking glasse or a knife:

Golde, siluer, and copper in Florida.

Turquesses and aboundance of pearles.

Marshes.

Pearles as big as acornes.

But that bee doubted lest they would haue pulled him into the boate, & so by force haue caried him away. He was one of the goodliest men of all the company. But for th[illegible] had no leasure to tary any longer with them, the day being well passed, whiche greeued vs, for the commoditie and great riches, whiche as wee vnderstoode and sawe might bee gotten there, desiring also to employ the rest of the day with our seconde aliance the Indians on the south side, as we perceiued them the day before, which still caried looking for vs: Wee passed the riuer to their shore, where as wee founde them taryng for vs, quietly and in good order, with newe paintings vpon their face, and feathers vpon their heades: the King with his Bowe and Arrowes lying by him, sate on the grounde strawed with boughes betweene his two brethren, whiche were goodly men and well shapen and of a wonderfull shew of actiuities, hauing vpon their heades, one haire trussed vp-

vpright of heyght, of some kinde of wild beast gathered and wrought together with great cunning, wrethed and fasted after the forme of a Diademe. One of them had hanging about his necke a rounde plate of redde copper well polished with one other lesser of Siluer in the middest of it, & at his eare a litle plate of Copper wherewith they vse to stripe the swe[illegible] from their bodies. They shewed vs that there was great sto[illegible] of this mettell within the countrey, about fiue or sixe daies iourney from thenee, both in the southside & northside of the same riuers, and that they went thither in their Boates. Which Boates they make but of one piece of a tree, woorking it whole so cunningly and featly, that they put in one of these boates fifteene or twentie persons, and go their wayes very safely. They that rowe stande vpright hauing their ores short after the fashion of a Peele. Thus being among them they presented vs with meale dressed & baked, very good & wel tasted, and of good nourishmēt, also beanes, and fish, as crabbes, lobstars, creuises, and many other kinde of good fishes, shewing vs by signes ẏ their dwellings were farre off, and if their prouision had been neere hande, they woulde haue presented vs with manye other refreshinges.

The night nowe approching, we were faine to returne to our Shippe, very much to our griefe: for that wee durste not hazarde to enter with our Shippe, by reason of a barre of sande, that was at the enterie of the Porte, howe be it, at a full Sea there is two fadome and a halfe of water at the least, and it is but a leape ouer a surge to passe this Barre, not passing the length of two cables, and then forthwith euery where within sixe or seuen fadome water. So that it maketh a very fayre hauen, and Shippes of a meane burden from fourescore to a hundreo tunnes may enter therein at all floodes, yea of a farre greater burthen, if there were French men dwelling there that might skoure the enterye as they doe in Fraunce: for there is nothing lacking for the lyfe of man. The situation is vnder the eleuation of rrr. degrees, a good climate healthfull, and of a good

temperature, merueilous pleasāt, ỹ people good, & of a good and amiable nature, which willingly will obay: yea be content to serue those that shall with gentlenes and humanitie goe about to allure them, as it is needful for those that be sent thither hereafter so to doe, and as I haue charged those that be left there to do, to the ende they may aske and learne of thē where they take their gold, copper, and turquesses, and other thinges yet vnknowen vnto vs: by reason of the time we sojourned there. For if any rude or rigorous meanes should be vsed towards this people, they would flie hither and thither through the Woods and Forests, and abandon their habitations and countreys.

Gentlenes must be vsed towards them.

The next day being the thirde day of May, desiring alwaies to finde out harbours to rest in, we set vp saile againe: And after we had raunged the coast as neere the shore as we could, there appeared vnto vs about seuen leagues of on this side of ỹ riuer of May a great opening or Bay of some riuer, whither with one of our boates we rowed, & there found one entrie almost like ỹ of the riuer of May, and within the same as great a depth, and as large a diuiding it selfe into many great streames, great and broade stretchinges towardes the high lande, with many other lesse, that diuide the countrey into faire and great landes and great number of small and fayre Medowes. Being entred into them about three leagues, wee found in a place very commodious, strong, and pleasant of situation, certayne Indians, who receiued vs very gently: Howe be it, we being somewhat neare their houses, it seemed it was somewhat against their good willes that we went thither, for at their cries and noyses they made their wiues and children and hoshoulde stuffe to be caried into the Woods: Howe be it they suffered vs to goe into their houses, but they themselues would not accompany vs thither. Their houses bee made of Wood fitly and close, set vpright and couered with Reedes: the most part of them after the fashion of a pauilion. But there was one house amongest the rest verie long and broade, with settles rounde about made

of

of Reeues trimly couched together, which serue them both for beddes and seates, they be of height two foote from the grounde, set vpon great rounde pillers painted with red, yelowe, and blewe, well and trimlie polished: some sorte of this people perceiuing that we had in no maner wise hurted their dwellings nor gardens whiche they viewed very diligently, they returned all vnto vs before our imbarking, seeming very well contented by their giuing vnto vs water, fruites, and part skinnes. It is a place wonderfull fertill, and of strong situatiõ, the ground fat, so that it is likely that it would bring forth Wheate and all other corne twise a yeere, and the commodities for liuelihood, and the hope of more riches, bee like vnto those we found and considered vpon the riuer of May, without comming into the sea: this arme doth diuide, and maketh many other Iles of May, as also many other great Ilandes: by the which wee trauell from one Ilande to another, betweene lande and land. And it seemeth that men may sayle without danger through al the countrey, and neuer enter into the great sea, which were a wonderfull aduantage. Great fertilitie. Note.

This is the lande of Chicorea whereof some haue written, & which many haue gone about to find out, for ỹ great riches they perceiued by some Indians to be founde there. It is set vnder so good a climate, that none of our men (though wee were there in the hotest time of the yeere, the sunne entring into Cancer) were troubled with any sicknesses. The people there liue long and in great health and strength, so that the aged men goe without staues, and are able to goe and runne like the youngest of them, who onely are knowen to be olde by the wrinckles in their face, and decay of sight. Wee departed from them verie friendly, & with their contentation. But the night ouertaking vs, we were constrayned to lye in our ships all that night, till it was day, floting vpon this riuer which we haue called Sene, because that the entery of it is as broade as from hauer degrace vnto Honefleue. At the breake of the day wee espied out of the South syde one of the fayrest, pleasauntest, and greatest medowe grounde The riuer of Sene.

that might bee seene, into the which wee went, finding at the very entrie a long, faire, and great Lake, and an innumerable number of footesteps of great Hartes and Hindes of a wonderfull greatnesse, the steppes beeing all fresh and new, and it seemeth that the people doe nourishe them like tame Cattell in great heards: for we saw the steppes of an Indian that folowed them.

Hartes of tame hartes.

The Chanell and depth of this riuer of Seyne, is one fyde of the medowe that is in the Ile of May. Being returned to our ships, we sayled to knowe more and more of this coast, goying as neere the shore as we coulde. And as wee had sayled about sixe or seuen leagues, there appeared vnto us another Bay, where we cast anker, and tarrying so all the night, in the morning wee went thither, and finding (by our sounding) at the entrie many bankes and beatings, we durst not enter there with our great ship, hauing named the riuer Somme, which is 8. 9. 10. 11. fadome depth, diuiding it selfe into many great Ilands, and small goodly medow grounds and pastures, and euery where such abundance of fish as is incredible, and on the Weast Northwest syde, there is a great riuer that commeth frō the countrie of a great length ouer and another on the Northeast syde, which returne into the Sea. So that (my Lord) it is a countrie full of hauens, riuers, and Ilands, of such fruitfulnes as cannot with tongue be expressed: and where in short time great and precious commodities might bee found. And besides this wee discouered and found also vii. riuers more, as great and as good, cutting and diuiding the land into faire and great Ilands. The Indians inhabitants there be like in manners, & the countrie in fertillitie apt and commodious throughout to beare & bring foorth plentifully all that men would plant or sowe vpon it. There bee euery where the highest and greatest Firtrees þ can be seene, very well smelling, and where out might be gathered (with cutting the only bark) as much Rosen, Turpentine, & Frākīcence, as men would desire. And to be short there lacketh nothing. Wherefore being not able to enter the Ile with our great vessels there, we could make no long abi-

Good hauens and riuers.

7. Great & good riuers.

ding

ding, nor enter so farre into the riuers and countries as wee would faine haue done: for it is well knowne how many inconueniences haue happened vnto men, not only in attempting of newe discoueries, but also in all places by leauing their great vessels in the Sea, farre from the land, vnfurnished of the heads and best men. As for ỳ other riuers we haue giuen them names as followeth: and vnto the Ilandes ioyning vnto them the same name that the next riuer vnto it hath, as you shall see by the portratures or Cardes ỳ I haue made thereof. As to the fourth name of Loire, to ỳ fift Charnet, to ỳ first Carō to the 7. riuer Belle, to ỳ 8. riuer Grasine, to the 9. port Royall, and to the tenth Belle Uirrir. Ways and Cardes.

Upon Whitsunday the xxvii. day of May, after wee had perceiued and considered that there was no remedie, but to assay to find the meanes to harber our ships, as wel to amend and trimme them, as to get vs fresh water, wood, and other necessaries, whereof wee hauing opinion that there was no fayrer or fitter place for the purpose, then port Royall. And when wee had sounded the entrie and the Chanell (thanked be God) wee entered safely therein with our shippes, against the opinion of many, finding the same one of the fayrest and greatest Hauens of the worlde. Port royall a most excellent hauen.

Howe be it, it must be remembred least men approching neare it within seuen leagues of the lande, bee abashed and afraide on the Eastside, drawing towarde the Southeast, the grounde to be flatte, for neuertheless at a full sea, there is euery where foure fadome water, keeping the right Chanel. Note.

In this part there are many riuers of meane bignesse and large, where without daunger the greatest shippes of the worlde might bee harboured, which wee founde, no Indian inhabiting there aboutes. The Porte and Riuers liue is neerer then tenne or twelue leages vpwardes into the countreys, although it bee one of the goodliest, best, and fruitefullest countreys that euer was seene, and where nothing lacketh, and also where as good and likely commodities bee founde as in other places thereby.

For wee founde there a great number of Pepertrees, Pepper

the Pepper yet greene, and not ready to bee gathered: Alſo the beſt water of the world, and ſo many ſortes of fiſhes that yee may take them without net or angle ſo many as ye will. Alſo an innumerable ſort of wilde foule of all ſortes, and in little Ilandes at the entrie of this hauen, on the Eaſt South-eaſt ſide, there is ſo great number of Egrepes that the buſhes bee all white and couered with them, ſo that one may take of the young ones with his hande as many as hee will carry away. There bee alſo a number of other foules, as Hernes, Bitters, Curlues. And to bee ſhort, there is ſo many ſmall byrdes that it is a ſtrange thing to bee ſeene. Wee founde the Indians there more doubtfull and fearefull then the others before: Yet after we had been in their houſes, and congregated with them, and ſhewed curteſie to thoſe that we founde to haue abandoned there through boats meale, victuall, and ſmall houſholde ſtuffe, and both in not taking awaye or touching any part thereof, and in leauing in that place where they dreſſed their meate, Knines, Looking glaſſes, little Beades of glaſſe, which they loue and eſteeme aboue golde and pearles, for to hang them at their eares and neck, and to giue them to their wiues and children: they were ſomewhat emboldened.

A ſpeciall note.

For ſome of them came to our boates, of the which wee carried two goodly and ſtrong aboorde our ſhippes, clothing and vſing them as gently as it was poſſible. But they ceaſed not day nor nyght to lament, and at length they eſcaped away. Wherefore albeit, I was willing (according to your commaundement and memoriall) to bring away ſome of them with vs, on the Princes behalfe and yours, I forbare to doe ſo for many conſiderations and reaſons that they told mee, and for that we were in doubt that (leauing ſome of our men there to inhabite) all the Countrie, men, women, and children, woulde not haue ceaſed to purſue them for to haue theirs againe: ſeeing they bee not able to conſider and way to what entent wee ſhoulde haue carried them away: & this may bee better doone to their contentation, when they haue better acquaintance of vs, and know that there is no ſuche

A commandement.

crueltie in vs, as in other people and nations, of whom they haue beene beguiled vnder colour of good faith: whiche doing in the ende turned to the doers no good. This is the riuer of Iordain in mine opinion, whereof so much hath beene spoke, which is very faire & the countrie good, both for ỹ easie habitation, and also for many other things, which should bee long to write. The riuer of Iordan.

The twentie of May wee planted another columne or pillor grauen with the kinges armes on the South side, in a high place, of the entrie of a great riuer, which wee called Libourne: where there is a lake of fresh water very good, and on the same side a little lower towards the entrie of the Hauen is one of the fayrest fountaines that a man may drink of, which falleth by violence down to the riuer from an high place out of a red and sandy ground, and yet for all that fruitefull and of good ayre, where it should seeme that the Indians haue had some faire habitation.

There we sawe the fayrest & the greatest vines with grapes according, and young trees, and smal woods, very wel smelling, that euer were seen: wherby it appeareth to be the pleasantest & most commodious dwelling of al ỹ world. Wherefore (my Lorde) trusting you will not thinke it amisse (considering the commodities that may be brought thence) if we leaue a number of men there, which may fortifie and prouide them selues of things necessary: for in all new discoueries it is the chiefest thing that may be done, at the beginning to fortifie and people the countrey. I had not so soone set forth this to our companie, but many of them affraid to [illegible] there, yet with such a good will and holy corage, that such a number did thus offer themselues, as we had much to do to stay their importunitie. Exceeding faire and great vines

Fortification most necessarie in all newe discouries.

And namely of our shipmaisters and principall pilotes, and such as we could not spare. How bee it, wee leste there but to the number of thirtie in all, Gentlemen, souldiers, and marriners, and that at their own suit and prayer, and of their owne free willes, and by the aduice and deliberation of the Gentlemen sent on the behalfe of the Prince and yours. 30. leste behind at their owne suite

And haue left vnto the forehead and rulers (following therein your good will) Captaine Albert de la Pierria, a souldier of long experience, and the first that from the beginning did offer to tarry. And further by theyr aduice, choyse and will, inskaled and fortified them in an Iland on the north side, a place of strong situation and commomodious, vpon a riuer which wee named Chenonceau, and the habitation and Fortresse Charlefote.

They fortified in an Iland.

After we had instructed and duly admonished them of that they shoulde doe (as well for their maner of proceeding, as for the good and louing behauiour of them) the xi. day of the moneth of June last past, we departed from port Royal: minding yet to range and view the coast vntill the xl. degrees of the eleuation: But for as much as there came vpon vs troublesome and cloudie weather, very incommodious for our purpose, and considering also amongst many other thinges, that we had spent our cables and furniture thereof, which is the most principall thing that longeth to them that go to discouer countreys, where continually both night and day they must lie at ancker: also our victualls beeing perished and spilte, our lacke of Boateswaines to set forth our rowe barges, and leaue our vessels furnished. The declaration made vnto vs of our Pildts and some others that had before been at some of those places, where we purposed to sayle, and haue been already found by some of the kings subiects, the daunger also and inconueniences that might thereof happen vnto vs: & by reason of the great mystes and fogges wherof the seasō was already come, we perceiued very well wheras we were, ẏ we could do no good, & that it was to late, & ẏ good & fit reason for to vndertake this thing already past. Al these thinges thus well considered and wayed, and also for that we thought it meet and necessarie that your honour should with diligence be aduertised (through the help of God) to returne homewards to make relatiō vnto you of the effect of our nauigation. Praying God that it may please him to keepe you in long health, and prosperitie.

Fortie degrees of eleuation.

Mistes & fogs when they come.

FINIS.

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# Notes in writing besides more priuie by mouth that were giuen by a Gentleman, *Anno. 1580. to M. Arthure Pette and to M. Charles Iackman, sent by the marchants of the Muscouie companie for the discouerie of the northeast strayte, not altogether vnfit for some other enterprises of discouerie, hereafter to bee taken in hande.*

## What respect of Ilandes is to be had, and why.

WHereas the Portingales haue in their course to their Indies in the Sou[illegible]st, certaine portes and fortificatiõs to thrust into by the way, to diuers great purposes: So you are to see what Ilands, and what portes you had neede to haue by the way in your course, to the Northeast. For which cause I wish you to enter into consideration of the matter, & to note all the Ilands, & to set them downe in plat, to two endes, that is to say, That wee may deuise to take the benefite by them. And also foresee how by thẽ the Sauages or ciuill Princes, may in any sort anoy vs in our purposed trade that way.

And for that the people to the which wee purpose in this voyage to goe, be no Christians, it were good that the masse of our commodities were alwayes in our owne disposition, and not at the will of others. Therefore it were good that we did seeke out some small Iland in the Scithian Sea, where we might plant, Fortifie, & Staple safely, frõ whẽce (as time shoulde serue) wee might feede those heathen nations with our commodities without cloying them, or without venturing our hole masse in the bowels of their countrey.

And to whiche Ilande if neede were (and if we shoulde thinke so good) we might allure the Northeast nauie, the nauie of Cambalu to resort with their commodities to vs there planted, and stapling there.

And if such an Iland might be found so standing as might shorten our course, and so standing, as that the Nauie of Cã-balu, or other those parties might cõueniently saile vnto without their dislike in respect of distãce: thẽ would it fal out wel. For so, besides lesse daũger, and more safetie, our ships might there vnlade and lade againe, and returne the selfesame sommer to the ports of England or of Norway.

And if such an Iland may be found for the stabling of our commodities, to the which they of Cambalu would not saile, yet we might, hauing shippes there, imploy them in palling betweene Cambalu and that stapling place.

## Respect of hauens and harbarowes.

And if no such Ilandes may be found in the Scithiã sea toward the firme of Asia, then are you to search out the ports that be about Noua Sembla all along the tract of that land, to the end you may winter there the first yeere, if you be let by contrarie winds, & to the ende that if wee may in short time come vnto Cãbalu, & vnlade and set saile againe for returne without ventering, there at Cãbalu, that you may on your way come as farre in returne as a port about Noua Zembla: That the Sommer following, you may the sooner be in England for the more speedy vent of your East cõmodities, and for the speedier discharge of your Mariners: if you can not goe forward and backe in one selfe same sommer.

And touching the tract of the land of Noua sembla, toward the East out of the circle Artick in the more temperate zone, you are to haue regard, for if you finde the soyle planted with people, it is like þ in time an ample vẽt of our warm wollẽ clothes may be founde. And if there be no people at all there to be found, then you shall specially note what plentie of whales, & of other fish is to be found there, to the end wee may turne our newfound land fishing or Iland fishing, or our whalefishing, þ way for the ayde & cõfort of our new trades to the Northeast, to the coasts of Asia.

## Respect of fishe and certayne other thinges.

And

And if the ayre may be found vpon that tract temperate, & the soyle yeelding wood, water, land and graſſe, and the ſeas fiſh, then we may plant on that mayne the offals of our people, as the Portingals doe in Braſil, & ſo they may in our fiſhing in our paſſage, & diuers wayes yeelde commoditie to England by harbouring and victelling of vs.

And it may bee, that the inland there may yeelde maſtes, pitch, tarre, hempe, and all thinges for the Naule, as plentifully as Eaſtland doth.

## The Ilandes to be noted with their commodities and wantes.

TO note the Ilands, whether they be hie lande or lowe land, mountanie, or flat, ſandy, grauelly, clay, chalchy, or of what ſoyle, wooddy or not wooddy, with ſpringes & riuers or not, and what wyld beaſts they haue in the ſame.

And whether there ſeeme to be in the ſame apt matter to build withall, as ſtone free or rough, and ſtone to make lime withall, and wood or coale to burne the ſame withall.

To note the goodnes or the badnes of the hauens, & harborowes in the Ilandes.

## If a ſtraite be founde what is to bee done and what greate importance it may bee of.

AND if there be a ſtrayte in the paſſage into the Scithian Seas, the ſame is ſpecially and with great regard to bee noted, eſpecially if the ſame ſtraite be narrow and to be kept, I ſay it is to be noted as a thing that doeth much importe, for what Prince ſoeuer ſhall be Lorde of the ſame, and ſhall poſſeſſe the ſame, as the king of Denmarke doth poſſeſſe the ſtraite of Denmarke, he onely ſhall haue the traye out of theſe regions into the Northeaſt partes of the worlde for himſelfe, and for his priuate profit, or for his ſubiectes only, or to enioy wonderfull benefite of the toll of the ſame, like as the king of Denmarke doth enioy of his ſtraites, by ſuffering the Merchantes of other Princes to paſſe that way. If any ſuch ſtraite be found, the eleuation, the hie or lowe lande, the ha-

uens neere, the length of the straites, & all other such circumstaunces are to be set downe for many purposes: And all the Mariners in ỹ voyage are to be sworne to keepe close al such thinges, that other Princes preuent vs not of the same, after our returne vpon the disclosing of the mariners, if any suche thing should happe.

## Which way the Sauage may be made able to purchase our cloth and other their wantes.

IF you finde any Iland or mayne lande populous, and that the same people hath neede of cloth: Then are you to deuise what commodities they haue to purchase the same withall.

If they be poore, then are you to consider of the soyle, and how by any possibilitie the same may be made to enrich thē, that hereafter they may haue something to purchase the cloth withall.

If you enter into any mayne by portable riuer and shall finde any great woods, you are to note what kynd of timber they be of: That we may know whether they are for pitche, tarre, masts, deleboorde, clapboorde, or for buylding of ships or houses, for so if the people haue no vse of them they maye be bought perhaps to vse.

## Not to venture the losse of any one man.

YOu must haue great care to preserue your people, since your number is so small, and not to venture any one man in any wise.

## To bring home besides marchandize certaine trifles.

BRing home with you (if you may) from Cambalu, or other ciuill place, one or other young man, although you leaue one for him.

Also the fruites of the countries, if they will not of themselues dure, drie them, and so preserue them.

And bring with you the Curnelles of peres, & apples, and the stones of such stone fruites as you shall finde there.

Also the seedes of all straunge herbes and flowres, for such seedes of fruites and hearbes comming from another part of the world and so farre off, will delite the fancie of many, for the strangenes and for that the same may growe and continue the delite long time.

If you arriue at Cambalu or Quinsay, to bring thence the Mappe of that Countrey, for so shall you haue the perfecte description which is to great purpose.

To bring thence some old printed booke, to see whether they haue had print there, before it was deuised in Europe as some write.

## To note their force by sea and by lande.

If you arriue in Cambalu or Quinsay, to take a speciall viewe of their Naue, and to note the force, greatnesse, maner of building of them, the sayles, the tackels, the anckers, the furniture of them, with ordinaunce, armour, and munition.

Also, to note the force of the walles and bulwarkes of their cities, their ordinaunce, and whether they haue any calliuers, and what powder and shot.

To note what armour they haue.

What swordes.

What pikes, halbertes and billes.

What horses of force, and what light horses they haue.

And so throughout, to note the force of the countrey, both by sea and by lande.

## Things to be marked to make coniectures by.

TO take speciall note of their buildings, and of the ornaments of their houses within.

Take a speciall note of their apparell and furniture, & of the substance that the same is made of, of which a marchant may make a gesse, as well of their commodities as also of their wantes.

To note their shoppes and warehouses and with what commo-

commodities they abounde, the price also.

To see their shambles, and to viewe all such thinges as are brought into the markets, for so you shall soone see the commodities, and the maner of the people of the inlande, and so giue a gesse of many things.

To note their fieldes of grayne, and their trees of fruite, and howe they abounde or not abounde in one and other, and what plentie or scarcetie of fishe they haue.

Thinges to be carried with you, whereof more or lesse is to be caried for a shewe of our commodities to bee made.

KErsies of all orient coulours, specially of stamel, brode cloth of orient colours also.

Frisadoes, motleys, whitkowe frices, spanish blankettes, bayes of all collours, specially with stamell, worsteds, carreis, sayes, wedmoles, stanelles, ratshe, &c.

Feltes of diuers colours.

Taffeta hats.

Deepe cappes for mariners coloured in stamell, whereof if ample vent may be found, it woulde turne to an infinite commoditie of the common poore people by knitting.

Quilted Cappes of leuant Taffeta of diuers colours for the night.

Knit stockes of silke of orient colours.

Knit stockes of Jersey yerne, of orient colours, whereof if ample vent might followe the poore multitude shoulde be set in worke.

Stocks of kersey of diuers colours for men and for women.

Garters of Silke of seuerall kindes, and of colours diuers.

Girdels of Buffe, and all other leather, with gilt and vngilt Buckles, specially waste girdels, waste girdles of velure.

Gloues of all sortes, knit and of leather.

Gloues perfumed.

Points

Poyntes of all sortes of silke, cheed, and lether, of all maner of colours.

Shooes of spanishe leather, of diuers colours, of diuers lengthes, cut and vncut.

Shooes of other leather.

Uelúet shooes, and pantoples.

These shooes and pantoples to be sent this time, rather for a showe then for any other cause.

Purses knit, and of leather.

Night cappes knit and other.

A Garnishe of Pewter, for a showe of a vent of that english commoditie, Bottelles, flagons, spoones, &c. of that metall.

Glasses of englishe making.

Uenice glasses.

Looking glasses for women, great and fayre.

Small vials a few for proofe, although there they wil not hold the ouer they do heere.

Spectacles of the commom sorte.

Mehers of Cristall trymmed with siluer and otherwise.

Owze glasses.

Commes of Iuorie.

Commes of Boxe.

Commes of Horne.

Linen of diuers sortes.

Handkerchewes with silke of seuerall colours wrought.

Glasen eyes to ride with against dust.

Knines in sheathes, both single and double, of good edge.

Needles great and small of euery kinde.

Buttons greater and smaller, with mouldes of leather and not of wood, and such as be durable of double silke, and that of sundrie colours.

Boxes with weightes of golde, and of euery kinde of the coyne of golde, good and badde, to shewe that the people here, vse weight and measure whiche is a certayne showe of wisedome, and of a certayne gouernment vsed here.

All the seuerall siluer Coynes of our Englishe moneys, to bee caried with you to bee showed to the gouernours at Cambalu, which is a thing that shal in silence speake to wise men more then you imagine.

Lockes and keyes, hinges, bolces, hasps, &c. great and small of excellent workemanly ppe, whereof if vent may bee hereafter, wee shall set our subiectes in worke, whiche you must haue in great regarde. For in finding ample vente of any thing that is to be wrought in this realme, is more worth to our people beside the gaine of the marchant, then Christ-church, Bridewel, the Sauoy, and all the Hospitals of England.

## For banketing on Shipborde, persons of credite.

FIrst the sweetest perfumes to set vnder hatches to make the place sweete against their comming aborde, if you arriue at Cambalu, Quinsey, or in such great cities and not among sauages.

Marmelade.
Sucket.
Figges barelled.
Reysings of the sunne.
Comfets of diuers kindes made of purpose, that shall not dissolue by him that is most excellent.
Prunes damaske.
Dried peres.
Walnuttes
Almondes.
Smalnuttes.
Oliues to make them take their wine.
The Apple John that dureth two yeeres to make showe of our fruites.
Bullocke.
Sacke.
Vials of good sweet watrs, & casting bottels of glaues to besprincke the gests withall, after their comming aborde.
Suger, to vse with their wine, if they will.

The

The sweete oyle of Dantie and excellent Frenche vine-ger, and a fine kinde of Bis ket, stiped in the same doe make a banketting dishe, and a little Suger cast in it cooleth and comforteth, and refresheth the spirites of man.

Synomome water
Imperiall water } is to be had with you to make a shew of by taste, and also to comfort your sicke in the voyage.

Which these and such like, you may banket where you arriue the greatest and best persons.

Or with the gift of these Marmelades in small boxes, or small violles of sweete waters you may gratifie by way of gift, or you may make a merchandise of them.

## The mappe of England and of London.

Take with you the mappe of Englande set out in faire colours, one of the biggest sort I meane, to make shewe of your Countrie from whence you come.

And also the large mappe of London, to make shewe of your Citie. And let the riuer bee drawne full of shippes of all sortes, to make the more shewe of your greate trade and traffick in trade of merchandise.

## Ortelius booke of mappes

If you take Ortelius booke of mappes with you, to marke all these regions, it were not amisse, and if neede were to present the same to the great Cam, for it would bee to a Prince of meruellous account.

## The booke of the attyre of all nations.

Such a booke carried with you and bestowed in gift, would be much esteemed, as I perswade my selfe.

## Bookes.

If any man will lende you the newe Herball, and such bookes as make shewe of Herbes, Plantes, Trees, Fishes, Foules and Beastes of these regions, it may much deligh-

the great Cam, and the nobilitie, and also their merchants to haue the viewe of them: for all things in these parties so much differing from the thinges of those regions, since they may not be here to see thē, by meane of the distance, yet to see those things in a shadowe, by this meane will delight them.

## The booke of Rates.

TAke with you the booke of Rates, to the ende you may picke all those commodities there specified that you shall chaunce to find in Cambalu, in Quinsey, or in any part of the East, where you shall chaunce to bee.

## Parchment.

Rowles of Parchment, for that we may vent much without hurt to the Realme, and it lyes in small roome.

## Glewe.

To carrye Glewe, for that wee haue plentie, and want vent.

## Red Oker for Painters.

To seeke vent because wee haue great mines of it, and haue no vent.

## Sope of both kindes.

To trie what vent it may haue, for that we make of both kindes, and may perhaps make more.

## Saffron.

To trie what vent you may haue of Saffron, because this Realme yeelds the best of the worlde, and for the tillage and other labours, may set the poore greatly in worke to their reliefe.

## Aquauita.

By newe deuise wonderfull quantities may bee made heere, and therefore to seeke the vent.

## Blacke Conie skinnes.

To trie the vent at Cambalue, for that it lyes towardes the

the Realme, and for that wee abounde with the commoditie, and may spare it.

Threade of all colours.

The vent thereof may set our people in worke.

Copper Spurres, and hankes belles.

To see the vent, for it may set our people in worke.

A note and a caueat for the merchant.

That before you offer your commodities to sale that you indeuour to learne what commodities the Countrie there hath. For if you bring thither veluet, taffeta, spice, or any such commoditie that you your selfe desire to lade your selfe home with, you must not sell yours deare, least hereafter you purchase theirs not so cheape as you would.

Seedes for sale.

Carrie with you for that purpose, all sortes of Garden seedes, as well of sweete strawing herbes and of flowers, as also of pot herbes, and all sortes for rootes, &c.

Leadde of the first melting.

Leadde of the second melting of the slagges.

To make triall of the vent of Leadde of all kindes.

English yron, and wyer of yron and copper.

To trye the sale of the same.

Brymstone.

To trie the vent of the same, because wee abounde of it made in the Realme,

Anthimoney a minerall.

To see whether they haue any ample use there for it, for that wee may lade whole nauies of it, and haue no vse of it vnlesse it bee for some small portion in founding of belles, or a lithel that the Alcumistes vse, of this you may haue two sortes at the Apyoticaries.

Timber

Tinder boxes with Steele, flint, and matches, and tinder, the matches to bee made of Gineper, to auoide the offence of brimstone.

To trie and to make the better sale of Brimstone by shewing the vse.

Candles of ware to light.

A painted Bellowes.

For that perhaps they haue not the vse of them.

A pot of cast yron.

To trie the sale, for that it is a naturall commoditie of this Realme.

All maner of edge tooles.

To bee sold there or to the lesse ciuill people by the way where you shall twitch.

What I woulde haue you there to remember.

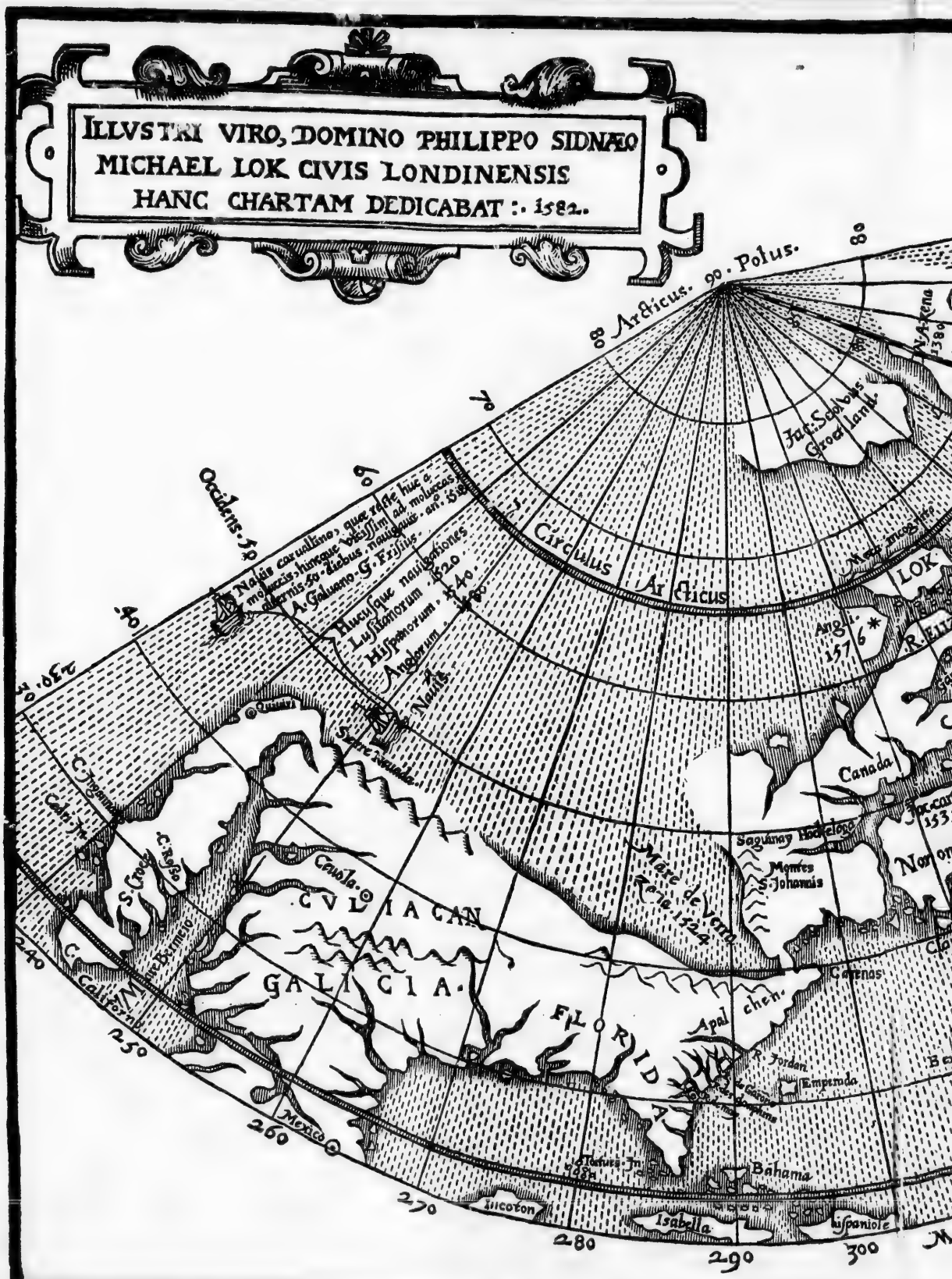
To note specially what excellent dying they vse in these regions, and therefore to note their garments, & ornaments of houses: and to see their die houses and the materialles, and simples that they vse about the same: and to bring Musters and shewes of the colours and of the materials, for that it may serue this clothing realme to great purpose.

To take with you for your owne vse.

All maner of Engyns to take fishe and foule.

To take with you those thinges that bee in perfection of goodnesse.

For as the goodnesse nowe at the first may make your commodities in credit in time to come: So falls and sophisticate commodities shall make you and all your commodities into contempt and ill opinion.


ILLVSTRI VIRO, DOMINO PHILIPPO SIDNÆO
MICHAEL LOK CIVIS LONDINENSIS
HANC CHARTAM DEDICABAT :. 1582.
Arcticus. 90. Polus.
Occidens. 50
Circulus Arcticus
Jac. Scolvus Groenland.
LOK
Angli. 1576
Canada
Saguinay Hocheloga
Montes S. Johannis
Mare de Verra Zona. 1524
Cevola
CVLIACAN
GALICIA
FLORIDA
Apalchen.
Carenas
R. Jordan
Emperada
Bahama
Isabella
hispaniole
Mexico
Tortues. In.
Mare Bermeio
C. Rosso
S. Croce
C. Inganna
Cedri. In.
C. Californi
Quivira
Sierre Nevada
Nauis
Anglorum
Hispanorum
Lusitanorum
Hucusque nauigationes
A. Galuano. G. Frisius
Nauis caruallino, quæ reste huc a moluccis, hincque vicissim ad moluccas alternis 50. diebus nauigauit. an°. 1518
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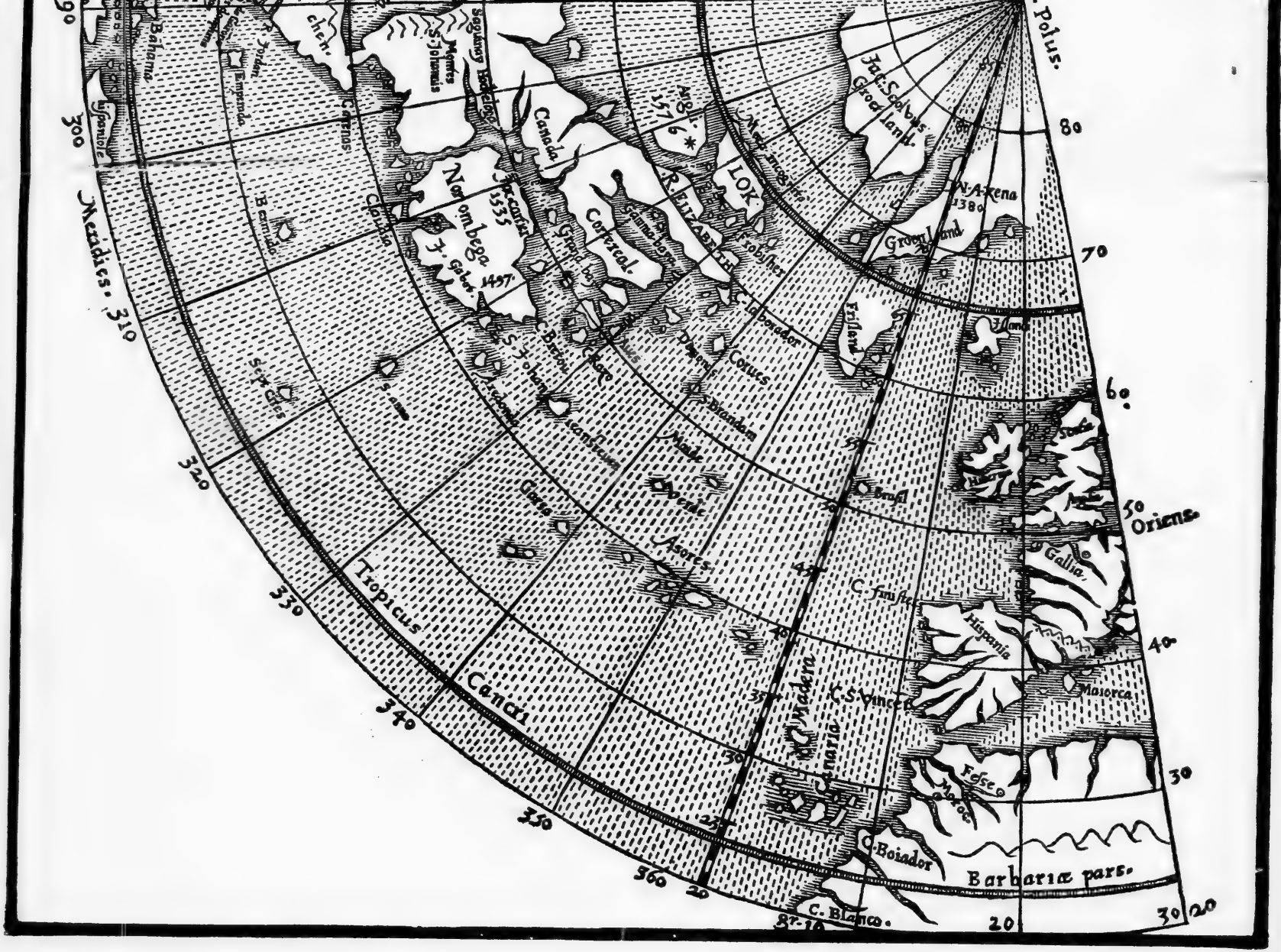
Polus.
80
70
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Tropicus
Cancri
Mare Indicum
Mare Pacificum
Mare Atlanticum
Mare Glaciale
Mare Congelatum
Mare Rubrum
Mare Mediterraneum
Mare Caspium
Mare Balticum
Mare Germanicum
Mare Britannicum
Mare Tyrrhenum
Mare Adriaticum
Mare Ionium
Mare Aegeum
Mare Nigrum
Mare Caspium
Mare Rubrum

# Notes framed by a Gentleman *heretofore to bee giuen to one that prepared for a discouerie, and went not: And not vnfitt to be committed to print, considering the same may stirre vp considerations of these and of such other thinges, not vnmeete in such new voyages as may be attempted hereafter.*

That the first Seate be chosen on ꝑ seaside so as (if it may be) you may haue your owne Nauie within Bay, riuer or lake, within your seat safe from the enemie. And so as the enemie shalbe forced to lie in opē rode abroade without, to be dispersed with all windes and tempests that shall arise. Thus seated you shall bee leaste subiecte to annoy of the enemie, so may you by your Nauie within, passe out to all partes of the worlde, and so may the shippes of Englande haue accesse to you to supply all wantes, so may your commodities be caried away also. This seate is to bee chosen in temperate Climat, in sweete ayre, where you may possesse awayes sweete water, wood, seacoles, or turfe, with fish, flesh, grayne, fruits, herbes and rootes, or so many of those, as may suffice very necessitie for the life of such as shall plant there. And for the possessing of mines of golde, of siluer, copper, quicksiluer, or of any suche precious thing, the wantes of diuers of those needfull thinges may be supplied from some other place by sea, &c.

Stone to make Lyme of.
Slate stone to tile withall
or suche clay as maketh tyle,
Stone to wall withal if

are to be looked for as thinges without which no Citie may bee made

Bycke may not bee made,
Timber for building eafely to be conueied to the place,
Reede to couer houses or fuch like, if tile or flate be not.
} nor people in ciuill forte be kepte together.

The people there to plant and to continue are eyther to liue without trafficke, or by trafficke and by trade of marchandize. If they shall liue without sea trafficke, at the first they become naked by want of linen and wollen, and very miserable by infinite wantes that will otherwise ensue, and so will they be forced of them selues to depart, or els easely they will bee consumed by the Sp. by the Fr. or by the naturall inhabithantes of the countrey, and so the interprice becomes reprochfull to our nation, and a lett to many other good purposes that may be taken in hande.

And by trade of marchandize they can not liue, excepte the sea or the lande there may yeelde commoditie for commoditie. And therefore you ought to haue moft speciall regarde of that point, and so to plant, that the naturall commodities of the place and seate, may draw to you accesse of Nauigation for the same, or that by your owne Nauigation you may carie the same out, and fetche home the supplye of the wantes of the seate.

Such nauigation so to bee employed, shall besides the supply of wantes, bee able to encounter with forreyne force.

And for that in the ample vente of suche thinges as are brought to you out of engl. by sea, standeth a matter of great consequence, it behoueth that all humanitie and curtesie and much forbearing of reuenge to the inland people be vsed, so shall you haue firme amitie with your neyghbours, so shall & so shall you waxe rich and strong in force. Diuers & seuerall commodities of the inland are not in great plentie to be brought to your handes, without the ayde of some portable or Nauigable ryuer, or ample lacke, and therefore to haue

the

the helpe of suche a one is most requisite: And so is it of effecte for the dispersing of your owne commodities in exchange into the inlandes.

Nothing is more to be indeuoured with the Inland people then familiaritie. For so may you best discouer al the naturall commodities of their countrey, and also all their wantes, all their strengthes, all their weakenesse, and with whome they are in warre, and with whome confederate in peace and amitie, &c. whiche knowen, you may worke many great effectes of greatest consequence.

And in your planting the consideration of the climate and of the soyle bee matters that are to bee respected. For if it be so that you may let in the salt sea water, not mixed with the fresh into flattes, where the sunne is of the heate that it is at Rochell, in the Bay of portingall, or in Spaine, then may you procure a man of skill, and so you haue wonne one noble commoditie for the fishing, and for trade of marchandize by making of Salt.

Or if the soyle and clymate bee such as may yeelde you the Grape as good as that at Burdeus, as that in Portingale, or as that about Siuil in Spaine, or that in the Ilands of the Canaries, then there resteth but a workeman to put in execution to make wines, and to drysse Resings of the sunne and other, &c.

Or if you finde a soyle of the temperature of the South part of Spaine or Barbarie, in whiche you finde the Olif tree to growe: Then you may bee assured of a noble marchandize for this realme, considering that our great trade of clothing doth require oyle, and weying howe deere of late it is become by the vent they haue of that commoditie in the West Indies, and if you finde the wilde olif there it may be graffed.

Or if you can finde the berrie of Cochenile with whiche wee colour Stammelles, or any Roote, Berrie, Fruite, wood or earth fitte for dying, you winne a notable thing fitt

for our state of clothing. This Cochenille is naturall in the west Indies on that firme.

Or if you haue hides of beastes fit for sole Leather, &c. It wilbe a marchandize right good, and the sauages there yet can not tanne Leather after our kinde, yet excellently after their owne maner.

Or if the soyle shall yeelde Figges, Almondes, Sugar Canes, Quinces, Orenges, Lemons, Potatos, &c. there may arise some trade and trafficke, by figges, almonds, sugar, marmelade, Sucket &c.

Or if great woods bee founde, if they be of Cypres, chests may bee made, if they bee of some kinde of trees, pitche and tarre may be made, if they bee of some other then they may yeelde Rosin, Turpentine, &c. and al for trade and trafficke, and Caskes for wine and oyle may be made: likewise ships and houses, &c.

And because trafficke is a thing so materiall, I wish that great obseruation be taken what euery soyle yeeldeth naturally, in what commoditie soeuer, and what it may be made to yeeld by industrie, and to send vs notice home, that thereupon wee may deuise what meanes may be thought of to rayse trades.

Nowe admit that we might not be suffered by the sauages to enioy any whole countrey or any more then the scope of a Citie, yet if wee might enioy trafficke and be assured of the same, wee might bee much inriched, our Name might be increased, & a place of safetie might there be found, if change of religion or ciuill warres should happen in this realme, which are thinges of great benefite. But if we may inioy any large Territorie of apt soyle, we might so vse the matter, as we should not depende vpon Spaine for oyles, sacks, resinges, orenges, lemons, Spanish skinnes, &c. Nor vpon Fraunce for woad, bay salt, and gascoyne wines, nor on Estlande for flaxe, pitch, tarre, maskes, &c. So we should not so exhaust our treasure, and so exceedingly inriche our doubtfull friendes, as we doe, but shoulde purchase the commodities that we want for halfe the treasure that now we do: but

should

should by our own industries & the benefits of the soile there cheapely purches oyles, wines, salt, fruits, pitch, tarre, flaxe, hempe, maistes, boordes, fishe, gold, siluer, copper, tallowe, hides and many commodities: besides if there be no flatts to make salt on, if you haue plentie of wood you may make it in sufficient quantitie for common vses at home there.

If you can keepe a safe hauen, although you haue not the friendship of the neere neyghbours, yet you may haue traffick by sea vpon one shore or other, vpon that firme in time to come, if not presente.

If you finde great plenty of tymber on the shore side or vpon any portable riuer, you were best to cut downe of the same the first wynter, to bee seasoned for shippes, barkes, botes and houses.

And if neere such wood there be any riuer or brooke vpon the which a sawing mill may be placed, it would doe great seruice, and therefore consideration would bee had of suche place,

And if such port & chosē place of setling were in possessiō & after fortified by art, although by ꝑ land side our Englishmē were kept in, and might not inioy any traffick with the next neighbours, nor any bittel: yet might they bittel themselues of fishe to serue oerie necessitie, and enter into amitie with the enemies of their next neighbours, & so haue vent of their marchandize of England and also haue bittel, or by meanes hereupon to be vsed to force the next neighbours to amitie. And keeping a nauie at the setling place, they should finde out along the tracte of the lande to haue traffick, and at diuers Ilandes also. And so this first seate might in time become a staypling place of the commodities of many countreys and territories, and in tyme this place myght become of all the prouinces round about the only gouernour. And if the place first chosē should not so wel please our people, as some other more lately founde out: There might bee an easie remoue, and that might be vsed, or rather kept for for others of our nation to auoyde an ill neyghbour, &c.

If the soyles adioyning to such conuenient hauen and

setling places he founde marshie and boggie, then men skilful in draining are to be caried thither. For arte may worke wonderfull effectes therein, and make the soyle rich for many vses.

To plante vppon an Iland in the mouth of some notable riuer, or vpon the poynt of the lande entring into the riuer, if no such Iland be, were to great ende. For if such riuer were nauigable or portable farre into the lande, then would arise great hope of planting in fertill soyles, and trafficke on the one or on thother side of the riuer, or on both, or the linking in amitie with one or other petie king contending there for dominion.

Such riuers founde, both barges and boates may bee made for the safe passage of such as shal perce ỹ same. These to bee couered with doubles of course linnen artificially wrought, to defend the arrow or the dart of the sauage from the rower.

Since euery soyle of the world by arte may be made to yeelde things to feede and to cloth man, bring in your returne a perfect note of the soyle without and within, and we shall deuise if neede require to amende the same, & to draw it to more perfectiõ. And if you finde not fruits in your planting place to your liking, we shal in v. dryfats furnish you wt such kinds of plants to be caried thither ỹ winter after your planting, as shall the very next summer folowing, yeeld you some fruite, and the yere next folowing, as much as shal suffice a towne as big as Callice, and that shortly after shall be able to yeeld you great store of strong durable good sider to drinke, & these trees shalbe able to increase you within lesse then vii. yeres as many trees presently to beare, as may suffice the people of diuers parishes, which at the first setling may stand you in great steade, if the soyle haue not the commoditie of fruites of goodnesse already. And because you ought greedily to hunt after thinges that yeelde present relefe, without trouble of cariage thither, therefore I make mencion of these, thus specially, to the ende you may haue it specially in mynde.

FINIS.

The

# The names of certaine commodities growing in part of America, not presently inhabited by any Christians frō Florida Northward, gathered out of the discourses, of Verarzanus, Thorne, Cartier, Ribaut, Thevet, and best, which haue bin personally in those Countreys, and haue scene these things amongst many others.

*Beastes.*

Leopardes.
Stagges.
Hartes.
Deare.
Beares.
Hares.
Wildeswine.
Connyes.
White beares.
A beast farre bigger then an oxe.
Wolues.
Dogges.
A kinde of beast like a Conny.
Beuers.
Partrons.
Foxes.
Wagers.
Otters.
Weesels.
A beast called Su being like a Bull.

*Birdes.*

Hawkes.
Bitters.
Curlewes.
Herons.
Woodcockes.
Partridges.
Small birdes.
Plentie of foule for al pleasant game.
Apozates.
Blackbirdes.
Cranes.
Crowes like Cornish Choughes.
Duckes.
Godetes.
Greie.
Pigions.
Wargaues.
Fesants.
Swannes.
Thrushes.
Turtles.
Fintches.
Nightingales. &c.

*Fishes.*

Coddes.
Salmons.
Seales.
Makerels.
Toztoyses.
Whales.
Horsefishes.
A fish like a grayhound good meate.
Lampreys.
Crabbes.
Crefishes.
Lobsters.
Eeles.
The riuers full of incredible store of all good fishe.

*Wormes.*

Silke wormes fayre and great.

*Trees.*

Bay.
Cypres.
Damson.
Palme.
Many trees yeelding sweet sauours.
Okes.
Nut trees.
Firre.
Vines.
Cahene good against poyson.
Cedars. } Hasell trees.
Cheritrees. } Walnuttrees.
Pepper trees.
Anets which healeth many diseases.

Ashe. Elmes.
Boxe. Whitelmes.
Cidron. Pynes.
Yewe. Willowes.
Filbirdtrees better then ours.
Whitethornes bearing a berrie as big as a Damson
Vines bearing a great grape.

*Fruites.*

Cowcumbers. Gnordes.
Cytrons. Mulberries.
Raspis. Almonds.
Apples. Melons.
Damsons. Figges.
Reasons great and small
Muske melons. Lemons.
Orenges. Dates very great.
Strawberries.
Gooseberries red and white.

*Gummes.*

Rosen. Pitche. Tarre.
Turpentine. Honnie.
Frankencense. Waxe.

*Spices and Drugges.*

Pepper.
Small spices like to vire.
Reubarbe in Florida: diuerse other kindes.

*Hearbes and floures.*

Many sortes of herbes differing from ours.
Many simples like those of Fraunce.
Hempe.
Parseley.
Roses. Redde. White. Damaske.

*Grayne and Pulse.*

Corne like Rie. Myllet.
Dates. Beanes of diuers coulers.
Peason.
Another strãge corne of good nourishment.
Maiz.

*Metalles.*

Golde in good quantitie.
Siluer.
Coper.
Leade.
many hils shew mineral matter.

*Precious stones.*

Turqueses.
Rubies.
Pearles great and faire.
Precious stones of diuers colours.
Eiurgni a stone much estemed there.
Riph a kind of stone shining bright.

*Other stones.*

Marble very hard. Jasper.
Alabaster. Freestone.
Quarries of glistring stones.

*Colours.*

Yelowe. Redde.
Blewe. Scarlet. Roane colour.
Deare skinnes wrought like branched Damaske.
Harts skinnes paynted and died of diuers colours
Bagges of red colours.
A roote called Auaty that they dye red withall in Florida.

*So as the commodities already knowen, besides many yet vnknowen are these, and that in great quantitie.*

Fleshe. Fruites.
Fishe. Grayne.
Beueradges or drink of diuers sortes.
Golde. Copper.
Siluer. Lead.
Pearles. Furres.
Spices. Feathers.
Drugges. Gummes. Dyles.
Silke.
Hides vndressed.
Beasts skins wrought like Damaske.
Lether died.
Hartes skinnes painted.
Stones for fayre building.
Precious stones.
Colours.
All kinde of good wood.

Imprinted at London at the three Cranes in the Vinetree, by Thomas Dawson. 1582.

*stones.*

d faire.
of diuers colours.
much esteemed there.
one shining bright.
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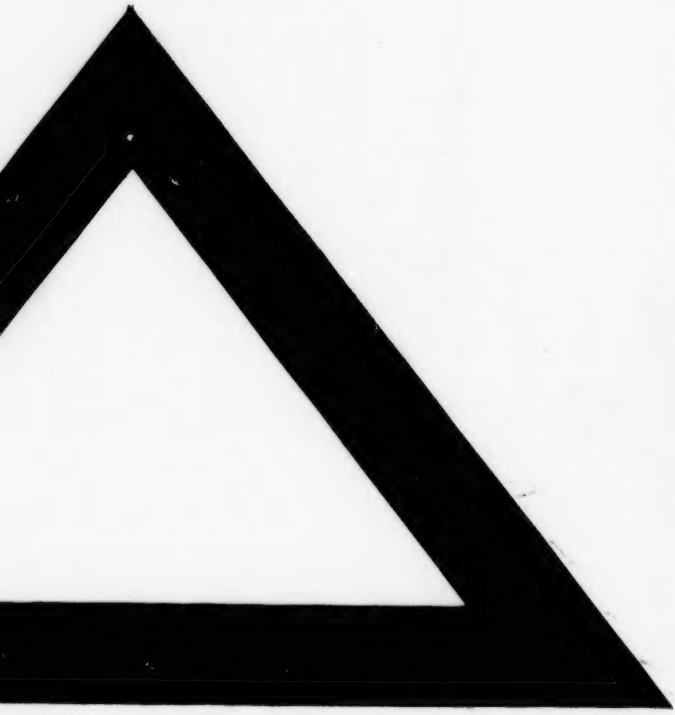
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